The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

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Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The reciprocity negotiations are for the present ended. The Canadian delegates presented to the Committee of Ways and Means a series of propositions involving many changes in the financial system of the Provinces. The committee in return offered their terms. The difference between the two is so wide that all efforts to reconcile them have been abandoned. The delegates leave for the North to-morrow.

MR. FESSENDEN'S SPEECH.

Senator FESSENDEN's speech in the Senate this afternoon, on the joint resolution to amend the constitution, was a close analytical argument, presented ably and forcibly, and was listened to with marked attention. After noticing a petition presented and indorsed by Mr. SUMNER, characterizing the proposed amendment as a disgrace to a free nation, Mr. FESSENDEN proceeded to give the views that actuated the committee in recommending the joint resolution that passed in the House. He argued that the committee had not gone beyond its powers in touching this question. He had as great veneration for the constitution framed by our fathers, as any one; but even its framers were aware of certain imperfections in that instrument, which could not be then remedied, but now the proper time had arrived to endeavor to make it perfect. If some amendment is not made, we will still have the States in which slavery existed, exercising the power to deny all political rights to those heretofore considered unfit to hold them. In some States we would have all acting and all represented. In others a portion acting while part only are represented. We should endeavor to prevent the temptation to a system that must end in tyranny or an aristocracy which has a tendency to make an oligarcqy and aristocracy in fact. The proposition of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HENDERSON) was a simple way, viz., do away at once with all distinctions, civil and political, on account of race or color. He would like something of that sort, but he deemed it impracticable now. It would, among other things, place States recently slave States in a condition that must either limit suffrage too far, or extend it too far for their own safety. Very few would contend that the mass of slaves now fit to exercise the right of suffrage. To give them this right at once would have the effect of throwing political power into the hands of a few persons, and establish what is called an oligarchy. But Mr. FESSENDEN would approve of such a proposition if it could be carried out, and it would be approved of by the enlightened sense of the world, and he would trust to him to right all temporary injustice it would work. Mr. FESSENDEN argued that suffrage was not such a right as that it must be conferred upon any freeman. You may call it a right; but it is a privilege. The voter is an officer of the law, and he is charged with the proper exercise of a duty. There are but two propositions to be considered—one being representation on votes, and the other that which is submitted by the Committee. The great excellence of the latter, he argues, is that it accomplishes indirectly what we cannot accomplish directly. Better govern men by their own convictions and interests than by force. And it is the opinion of the committee that we can carry nothing stronger than the amendment proposed by them; and he thought we should take it as something gained rather than reject it because it is not exactly what all or some of us would like. The proposition advanced, Mr. FESSENDEN thinks, has a tendency to produce the great result which we all desire. It says to all our people, and specialty to the people of the South, you shall be represented in Congress, but as we fear you may be governed by narrow views, and may not do justice to all your citizens, we add that you shall not have political power any further than you are disposed to let all under your charge participate in it. It is nothing more than a mere compromise. Referring to the passage of the resolution in the House, Mr. FESSENDEN asked: "Did the House, as charged by Mr. SUMNER, place themselves in the situation of Pontius Pilate with the negro for the Saviour of the world and the people of the United States for Barabas? Why, Sir, Mr. FESSENDEN proceeded, I expected him (Mr. SUMNER) to go further and in the next breath say that what with the Constitution of the United States and the constitutions of the States, the negro had been crucified between two thieves, and that now by this proposed amendment the stone had been rolled away from the door of the sepulchre, and he had ascended to sit on the throne of the Almighty and judge the world. One assertion would have been in as good taste as the other. Mr. FESSENDEN proceeded to argue that the South would, under this amendment, get over its soreness on this question, and finally see that it is for its own interest to educate the negro, make him a respectable member of society, and give him political power.

REVISION OF THE STATUTES.

Mr. POLAND, from the Judiciary Committee, this afternoon reported to the Senate a bill with amendments providing for the revision and consolidation of the statutes of the United States. The bill provides that the President shall appoint three Commissioners, at a salary of five thousand dollars each per annum, for three years, whose duty it shall be to revise, simplify, arrange and consolidate all statutes of the United States, general and permanent in their nature, which shall be in force at the time such commission may make their final report of their doings.

SITE FOR A POST-OFFICE IN NEW-YORK.

A paragraph in the dispatches from this city published in the New-York papers of this morning, as to selecting site for a Post-office, does not state all the facts. The Post-office Committee in the House will report a joint resolution appointing a commission to select a site for a building for a Post-office in New-York, and also for the accommodation of the United States Courts. The United States District-Attorney is added to the commission proposed by Mr. RAYMOND's bill. They are to report to the Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Interior what site they have chosen and at what price it can be purchased, but have no authority to buy or erect a building.

BANK-TAX CASES.

The argument in the bank-tax cases before the Supreme Court has been closed, and the Judges have taken the briefs for review before making their decisions, which may not be rendered for several weeks yet, in view of the interest and importance of the case. The opinion is freely expressed that the Court will sustain the decision of the Court below.

TAXES ON ESTATES.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Speaker of the House, with inclosures from revenue officers, explains relative to the collection of income taxes of 1863, from the estates of persons who died after Dec. 31, 1863, and prior to the levy for that year. Commissioner ROLLINS says that such taxes were collected for 1863, as far as practicable, by direction of Commissioner LEWIS, and that it does not appear from the records of the office that anything has been refunded. He further states that such taxes of 1863 upon incomes of persons who died during 1863 were collected, but afterward refunded; and that incomes of 1864, in similar cases of subsequent death, were not assessed in accordance with new instructions from Commissioner LEWIS. These rules, though different, were uniform in their application. He does not undertake to explain whether the Commissioner changed the rule in view of the supposed effect of some amendment of the law, or from a change of opinion. Commissioner ORTON says that the regulations at the office at the time referred to, required executors or administrators to make such returns, but does not decide whether the requirement stood upon the ground that they received those estates, charged with a debt due the United States, or whether upon the idea that they were trustees of the heirs or creditors, though inclining to the opinion that either ground might be taken. He says further, he does not feel authorized to pay back the duty as erroneously or illegally assessed or collected, when it was paid under a rule of the office then operating.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House spent considerable time to-day in committee of the whole on the Naval Appropriation Bill, and a desire was manifested by some members, particularly Mr. WASHBURNE, to so cut down the appropriations as to virtually suspend a great deal of the necessary work for the ensuing year, and to defer the the completion of necessary buildings and shops, already authorized and under way, leaving the work in a state of suspension liable to damage and deterioration, thus causing the Government to lose what it has already expended. Some of the vigilant economists in the House would render the Government greater service if they would see that the expense to which they object was not incurred in the first place by authorizing the improvements.

DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

Among the items in the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, reported to-day from the Committee on Appropriations, is $19,000 for salaries of Commissioners and Consul-Generals of Hayti, Liberia and Dominica. The appropriation is at present $11,500 for the two former.

PUNISHMENT FOR KIDNAPPING.

Mr. CLARKE, from the same committee, reported a bill to prevent and punish kidnapping. It provides that any one who shall kidnap and carry away any person, whether negro, mulatto or otherwise, to be sold, to be carried into involuntary servitude or held as a slave, or entice or persuade such person to go aboard any vessel to be taken to any place to be made a slave, shall be fined not less than $500, nor more than $5,000, or be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or both. The same penalty is provided where a master or owner, or person in charge of a vessel, shall receive on board such vessel a negro or mulatto to be carried away and sold as a slave, the vessel likewise to be forfeited to the United States.

MOVEMENTS OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY CHANDLER.

A letter was received here to-day from Hon. W. E. CHANDLER, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, dated at Mobile, in which he says he expects to be in Washington by the 15th inst.

PERSONAL.

Major-Gen. S. W. CRAWFORD is among the latest prominent arrivals in the city.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

Intelligence received here from Richmond is to the effect that JOHN MINOR BOTTS is at the head of the movement of certain Union men for the removal of Gov. PIERPOINT. The Virginia Legislature have appointed a committee to wait on the President with the resolutions adopted by that body. They are expected here to-morrow.

EXPENSES OF THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

The House to-day passed the Senate joint resolution appropriating $10,000 to defray the expenses of the Reconstruction Committee in summoning witnesses, and some of the Democrats made captious objections, but Mr. STEVENS put it through in his customary style.

CONVENTION OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

The National Convention of School Superintendents of the different States met in this city yesterday, and established a permanent association to meet regularly in Washington. They also unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of a bureau of education, to be established under the Secretary of the Interior.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Wednesday, Feb. 7.

KIDNAPPING.

Mr. CLARK reported from the Judiciary Committee, a bill to punish kidnapping, which provides that if any person shall kidnap any negro, mulatto or any other person, or entice such person away, or knowingly connive or aid such attempt, for the purpose of selling such person into involuntary servitude, he is made liable to a fine of from two hundred to five thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding five years or both; and the master of the vessel carrying away such person, if he aids the abduction knowingly and wilfully, is also subject to a heavy penalty.

THE TAX ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Mr. WADE presented the memorial of manufacturers of agricultural implements in the State of Ohio, asking for a reduction of the tax on agricultural implements, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE AMENDMENT.

Mr. SUMNER presented a remonstrance against the passage of the pending constitutional amendment, which was ordered to lie on the table; also the petition of the Female Anti-Slavery Society of Philadelphia, for equal rights without distinction on account of color.

POLITICAL EQUALITY.

Mr. BROWN introduced a petition from citizens of New-England, asking for the enforcement of equality in any new basis of representation that may be adopted, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

NORTHERN CREDITORS.

Mr. HENDRICKS, (Dem.,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the memorial of the New-York and Boston Chambers of Commerce, asking for Congressional action to exempt Northern creditors from the operation of Southern statutes of limitation, reported that no legislation was necessary, as the Act of June 11, 1864, covered the subject.

CALIFORNIA RAILROAD.

Mr. CONNESS introduced a bill to grant land for the construction of a railroad from San Francisco Bay to Humboldt Bay, in the State of California, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

AMERICAN SHIP REGISTERS.

Mr. CHANDLER then called up the House bill to prevent the reissue without Congressional legislation of American registers to American vessels, whose registers were changed during the war.

Mr. SHERMAN thought the bill unwise, and too severe in its punishment. Since the war was over he thought there was no impolicy in permitting these vessels to return to American registers. The change of registry was only temporary, and was done to save vessels from falling a prey to rebel privateers. Many shipowners who did this were among the best citizens of the United States. To exclude all such vessels would be to injure the American marine very materially.

Mr. CHANDLER explained that under the law of 1793, no ship transferred to a foreign flag could return without the specific act of Congress. He did not believe the present law was actually necessary. Its only effect would be to put all on an equality, and to give those who made a false sale no advantages over those who made a *bona fide* sale.

The yeas and nays were demanded, and the bill was passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes Harris, Henderson, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Davis, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougal, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Stockton—12.

NO PAYMENT FOR LOSS OF SLAVES.

Mr. WILSON called up his resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to provide that "no payment shall ever be made by the United States or any State for or on account of the emancipation of any slave or slaves, or for or on account of any debt contracted or incurred in aid of the rebellion against the national government." In support of his amendment Mr. WILSON said:

MR. PRESIDENT: When the rebel chiefs raised the banners of revolution, four and a half millions of men held as beasts of burden by constitutions and laws, usages and customs, in fifteen States, were valued by their possessors at more than two thousand millions of dollars. These thousands of millions of capital invested in human sinews, hedged about and guarded by constitutional provisions, legislative enactments, judicial decisions, the quick instincts of personal interest, the jealousy of class and the pride of consummated power, then controlled institutions and States, and directed public councils. In the pride of assured possession the holders of these millions of beings, made in the image of the common Father of all the races and kindred of men, and of these vast material interests, then placed all upon the hazard of civil war. That civil war closed in utter defeat and overwhelming disaster to those dominating possessors of human chattels. These four and a half millions of slaves are things no longer, but men evermore. This capital invested in the bodies of our fellow-men was wrested from the gripe of its possessors by the hand of the war invoked to make slavery and the mighty interests pertaining to it a perpetual inheritance. When the rebel slavemasters saw their vaunted Confederacy crumbling and falling around them, they, true to human nature, indulged the delusive hope that some gradual system of emancipation would be inaugurated, or that some compensation for their lost millions would be made by the government they had striven to destroy. While they were indulging in these illusions, the President required them to amend their State constitutions, and to adopt the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the utter extinction of slavery. Coming to the realization of their defeat, disaster and humiliation, they yielded a reluctant consent to these requirements of the President of the United States. Though interest dictated a prudent reserve, utterances in Georgia, Louisiana and other States give warning to the nation that the rebel slavemasters hope for compensation for slaves emancipated by national authority. Georgia adopts the constitutional amendment with the distinct avowal that it will not preclude her from seeking compensation for her emancipated bondmen, and political conventions in Louisiana emphatically declare their purpose to seek such compensation. Manifestations in many forms in other sections of the South give unmistakable indications that they are biding their time, when within these chambers they will clamor for compensation for slaves wrenched from their possession by Federal power. Prudential considerations now impose silence upon them; but the "natural leaders" of the South know full well that, when these vacant chairs are again filled by the representatives of reorganized rebel States, the demand for compensation for slaves emancipated by our decrees will fire the Southern heart and rally and unite the Southern people, as the echoes of the opening cannon on Sumter fired, rallied and united them in the Spring of 1861. Who is there among us that does not believe that these reconstructed but unrepentant rebels will seek the first, the last, and every occasion, to wring from the nation some compensation for the millions emancipated by the fiat of the National Government? That statesman is indeed little read in the school of human nature who believes the people of the rebel States will not seek by all the means at their command to extort from the Federal Government some consideration for the lost millions invested in 4,000,000 men, made free without their consent and against their will by authority of the nation. To these 2,000,000 lost to them by enforced emancipation is to be added the Confederate debt, amounting to thousands of millions more. The honorable Senator from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) told us the other day that the South had lost by the rebellion ten thousand millions of dollars. Impoverished by these immense losses, surrounded by the wastes of war, by the maimed soldiers of the rebel armies, and the widows and orphan children of men fallen in battle, the rebel leaders cannot, will not, dare not cease to demand some compensation, by every means within their power, or to war upon the national debt, which takes from the people of the rebellious States a portion of what the losses and waste of a four years' war left to them. He who expects other action than this from the leaders of Southern opinion is but a poor student of human nature. To maintain the unity of the Republic and preserve the menaced life of the nation, the Government of the United States summoned more than two millions of men to the field, organized vast armies, created naval squadrons for the blockading of Southern ports, and carried on for more than four years a war of gigantic proportions. To support these vast armies, to create these great naval squadrons that hovered along the Southern coast, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, the government was compelled to call upon the loyal people for nearly three thousand millions of dollars. That people, animated with the same lofty and self-sacrificing patriotism that carried their sons to battle-fields, at this call of their country loaned these millions to feed, to clothe, to arm, to pay the soldiers of the republic, and to pension the widows and orphaned children of heroes fallen in battle for the existence of the republic. With the same holy zeal that filled the ranks of our war-wasted battalions, that contributed seventy-five millions in charities to the sick and wounded defenders of their country, the loyal people—bankers, merchants, farmers, mechanics, laborers, all conditions of men, and women, too—in the dark and trying days of the rebellion, when men of little faith doubted the result of the struggle for national existence, and rebel sympathisers and rebel apologists prophesied disaster and national bankruptcy, trusted their interests and fortunes to the faith of their endangered country. These millions of the loyal people, loaned upon the plighted faith of the perilled nation, created the armies and navies that lined the coasts and swept the fields of rebellion till the slave masters' confederacy crumbled into dishonored fragments. The national debt, created by the government for the preservation of the national life, is as sacred as the blood of our heroes poured out on battle-fields. This national debt is the price of national existence. Faith, honor, interest, all alike demand that it shall be guarded as we guard and cherish the scarred heroes and the widows and orphans of the nation's dead. This vast national debt, larger, if measured by interest—by the annual cost of carrying it—than the debt of England, will bear not lightly upon the resources of the nation. To fund it at reasonable rates, to provide the means promptly to meet the interest upon it, and to extinguish it at no distant period, to make the burdens bear as equally and lightly as possible upon all interests, will tax the resources of statesmanship, and the patience, endurance and patriotism of the people for years to come. Not only are the holders of these national securities concerned in whatever affects the public credit, but all conditions of men and all the pursuits of life are also concerned in whatever affects it. The national debt has been made the basis of our banking system and currency. Money lenders and money borrowers, merchants, manufacturers, business men of all occupations, depositors in saving institutions and the laborers who carry home to wives and children the fruits of daily toil, all now have a direct, a personal interest in maintaining unimpaired the faith of the nation and the credit of the securities. The holders of the public securities, the people, concerned in all their vital interests in maintaining the credit of the nation, in funding the public debt at low rates of interest, and providing for its ultimate extinguishment, and in the return at an early day to specie payments, now demand, and they have a right imperatively to demand, that the national securities, in which are blended all public and private interests, shall not be put at hazard by experimental legislation. National credit, like individual credit, is ever sensitive. It feels the approach of danger, be it ever so stealthy in its advances. The holders of the public securities cannot but anxiously note multitudinous indications of coming danger. With the clear vision of self interest, they see, feel, realize that the guardianship of these thousands of millions of dollars, incurred to put down the rebellion, cannot be safely intrusted to the defeated rebels. The holders of the public securities, the possessors of the currency founded upon the public faith, the scarred soldiers of the republic, and the heirs of fallen heroes, are hardly ready to intrust their inheritance, be that inheritance ever so small, to the men who have lost two thousand millions invested in the sinews of a race emancipated by the national authority, and the holders of thousands of millions of Confederate bonds and obligations. They know that these baffled and ruined men, smarting under defeat, poverty and wounded pride, will be ready ever to make combinations with those who in the dark and troubled night of the rebellion predicted the scaling down or the repudiation of the national debt, to secure payment for rebel debts and emancipated slaves, or to scale down or repudiate the debt incurred for their overthrow. The holders of your securities, the people whose vital interests require that these securities shall be guarded against possible danger, imperatively demand that irreversible guarantees shall be made that the nation will never assume rebel debts nor pay for slaves emancipated by the needs or will of their endangered country. The loyal people of the United States who risked their private interests in support of the national authority have a right to demand—it is their highest duty to demand—that the government shall require, as a condition precedent to the admission of rebel States, that the fundamental law shall be so amended as to make it forever impossible that the public debt shall ever be endangered by the payment of a single dollar for emancipated slaves or Confederate obligations. Let these words, or words to the same effect, be incorporated into the constitution of the United States:

> No payment shall ever be made by the United States or any State for or on account of the emancipation of any slave, or for or on account of any debt contracted or incurred in aid of rebellion against the national government.

Let the Confederate States be required, as a condition precedent to their admission into these chambers, to adopt it. Its incorporation into the organic law of the land will hedge about the national debt with additional guarantees and securities, and make safer every interest of the country and the people. Five years ago the leaders and organizers of the rebellion, without one grievance to be redressed, one wrong to be righted, one right to be vindicated, left these chambers, turned their back upon country, duty and honor, and sought, through the fire and blood of civil war, the dismemberment of the republic and the death of the nation. Three hundred thousand loyal heroes, in the bloom of life, have died that the nation might live. Hundreds of thousands more, scarred and maimed, or bowed by wasting disease, linger among us, and a national debt of vast proportions burdens the industries of the future. These are the legacies treason leaves to the nation. Now, these people that five years ago called home their representatives—these men who made vacant these chairs—again seek admission to these halls. Surely, it is the right and the bounden duty of far-seeing statesmanship to demand and take reasonable security for the future of the country. Ere the Representatives of rebellious States come back, a loyal people may require new guarantees for the safety of the country, saved by their money and their blood. It is, to my poor comprehension, time lost to discuss the mooted problem whether the States lately in rebellion are or are not in the Union. The discussions of the schoolmen in the Middle Ages were hardly less fruitful of practical results. One thing is clear to the practical sense of the country—the people of the rebel States are as subject, individually and collectively, to the power, will and authority of the nation, as are the people of New-England, of the Central States, or of the West. Those insurrectionary States declared they would go out of the Union—the nation declared they should not. They fought four years to get out of the Union—the nation fought four years to keep them in. They were defeated and their power annihilated. Not a flag of theirs waves, not a bayonet of theirs glitters in the sunlight. The flag of united America floats over their strongholds, over city and hamlet, and the tramp of her conquering legions rings in the ear of a subjugated people. Courts and custom-houses and post-offices are open, judicial officers and collectors of foreign and internal revenues are there, and the authority and power of the national government are as complete there now as on the day South Carolina led the dance of secession. The protection of the nation for person and property in the rebel States is now more potent than at any other period for the past generation; for all the purposes of governmental authority over the people of those States the Union is entire and complete. True, the practical relations of the States to the Union are not completely reëstablished. The Senators and Representatives from the rebellious States are not yet here to participate in our legislation and to frame laws for the country they have striven to blot from the map of nations. They cannot yet lay their hands upon the statute book of the country, nor aid in shaping the future of the regenerated republic. When they are to come is for the Congress of the United States to determine. Ere they shall come, we owe it to our country, to the interests of its loyal millions, to see that such conditions are imposed as justice and liberty, the induring interests of the whole nation and the public safety require. We may not require of the returning representatives of rebellious States, as conditions of admission, that they shall always vote for taxes to pay the annual interest of the debt their treason imposed on their country, or for the extinguishment of that debt at no distant period; nor may require of them that they shall vote to pay the pensions pledged to our scarred veterans, or to the widows and orphans of our slain heroes; but we can require, and we should require as a condition precedent to their admission, the complete repudiation of all rebel debts, and the entire abandonment forever of all claims for an emancipated race. The people of the loyal States, if Congress shall give them the opportunity, will surely incorporate into the fundamental law of the land these words, or words of like import: "No payment shall ever be made by the United States or any State, for or on account of the emancipation of any slave or slaves, or for or on account of any debt contracted or incurred in aid of the rebellion against the national government."

REFERRED.

The joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

The bill for the enlargement of the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, with the House amendment, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The proposition to amend the Constitution on the subject of representation was taken up.

Mr. HENDERSON offered a substitute for the pending proposition, an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting any State from making distinctions in civil rights on account of color.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought he might, if so disposed, raise a question as to the propriety of the amendments proposed to the Special Committee's resolution by Messrs. SUMNER and HENDERSON. They were propositions to substitute one thing for another of a very different nature. He did not, however, propose to raise a question, for it really made no difference to this discussion. He took it as very possible that the amendment proposed by the Committee needed some correction. If so, the Senators could have ample time to examine it, and they would be prepared, undoubtedly, to say what may be necessary in order to do what the honorable Senator from Massachusetts has said is the proper object of an amendment, an improvement. I should be very glad to see it made stronger, if the complaint against it is that it is weak. I hope Senators will endeavor to make it stronger.

Mr. FESSENDEN then took up a petition, offered by Mr. SUMNER this morning, in which the petitioner characterizes the pending proposition as a disgrace to this nation and a repeal of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. SUMNER, he said, had recommended this to the consideration of the Senate with his indorsement. If he (Mr. FESSENDEN) thought the proposition a disgrace to the United States, or an attempt to repeal the Declaration of Independence, he certainly would be as far from advocating it as the Senator from Massachusetts. It was something extraordinary to hear the Senator from Massachusetts say of a proposition which had passed the House of Representatives by more than a two-third vote, and those his friends, socially and politically, that it was a disgrace to the country, and an act which repealed the Declaration of Independence. He thought the honorable Senator, when he gave the sanction of his high position to that petition and its sentiments, had hardly well considered whether it was modest to impugn the action of men not, perhaps, as eminent as himself, but still with some claims to consideration from the country.

Mr. FESSENDEN next proceeded, as he said, to do what became his duty as a member of the Special Committee on Reconstruction, and endeavor to present the views which actuated the commitee in reporting this resolution. The resolution under consideration was not the original one as presented by Mr. FESSENDEN. After discussion in the House of Representatives it went back to the committee, and was amended there by striking out the words "direct taxation." This was done for two reasons. In the first place it was thought that it would be stronger without a provision referring to direct taxes; and in the next place if the words "direct taxes" were stricken out of the resolution the result is precisely the same, because direct taxes are left to apportionment, precisely in the same principle. Therefore it was entirely unnecessary. He would say another thing by way of introduction. It has been objected by honorable gentlemen in the other House, that the committee in reporting this resolution has traveled beyond its powers—that it was a question not submitted to the committee. He begged leave to say, lest some Senator here should have the same impression, that a resolution, almost in substance the same, was submitted to the committee by the House of Representatives. Being sent to them for their consideration, of course, they had the best right in the world to report upon it, and report it in its present shape or in any other. He did not think the Committee of Fifteen was subject to animadversion for taking upon itself what does not belong to it. Something has been said with reference to the disposition to amend the constitution, and the forbearance of Congress has been invoked with regard to that venerable and great instrument. I believe, said Mr. FESSENDEN, that I have as much veneration for the constitution as most men, and as high an opinion of it. But I have no better opinion of it than those who made it, and it did not seem to them that it was so perfect that no amendment whatever could be made that would be in the language of the Senator from Massachusetts, an improvement. Why, Sir, they provided themselves in the original instrument for its amendment. They, in the very earliest day of our history, amended it themselves. They found defects in this great work of their hands, and they provided means for the amendment of an instrument which ought to be perfect, and which is as perfect as human hands can make anything. I might say that it is barely possible that, in the advance of time, circumstances may arise that will render it necessary, and have rendered it necessary to revise the instrument and to accommodate its powers to the developments which time has made. Such is eminently the condition of things now. We have had a great war. That war has resulted in the overthrow of an institution in the States, one which had been a blight and a curse to this nation from its very foundation. The contest in which we have been engaged has put an end to that. There are provisions in the constitution having special reference to the existence of slavery—more especially that provision under consideration. That in reference to representation was made expressly because in some of the States there were large numbers of negroes not recognized as freedmen but held as bondsmen, not responsible for their own acts. Considered with reference to the political condition of the country under these circumstances, the provision of the constitution which was made with reference to it becomes in a degree impartial, and may well be subject to revision. It may be answered that the constitution, in this particular, takes care of itself, and there is no difficulty about it, the constitution already providing that representation shall be founded upon population, including all persons, with one exception. It may be said that when the negroes became free they, of necessity, were included among the whole number to be counted, and the provision with regard to representation became applicable to all. And it is a simple matter to say that now there are no classes of persons in the country who come within the description referred to, and that all stand alike upon the same basis, and representation is founded on population. It so happens that we can't put out of sight one thing, which has gone with us from the foundation of the government to the present day—that slavery has existed and that it has been abolished. I might say within one or two months, that there are left in the former slave States of the Union, a large number of persons ignorant and uneducated, who, up to a recent period, have been held in bondage and considered by the constitution itself unfit to be considered a part of the people of the United States; and that now at the present moment, not only have they been made free, but made free against the will of the population where they were held as slaves, adding to the fact of their own condition the anger of those who have been compelled to submit to their freedom, a natural desire that the old master has to retain power, and a natural disinclination to see his former slaves placed on a line with himself. All this is perfectly obvious, for we know that those who once possessed power do not yield it willingly. Men are not made of such stuff that they can give up the enjoyment of a privilege without a sigh or a struggle. What then have we a right to suppose will be the result of leaving the constitutional provision where it is? Simply this; that, so far as power exists in these States, it would still be exercised so as to deny all political rights to those who have heretofore been considered unfit to exercise it. The result of that is the continuance of precisely the same rule and the fostering of a feeling, which the honorable Senator from Massachusetts has well characterized as contrary to the foundation principles of republican government. No question that such would be the result; and we should find all the people represented, but a portion only exercising political rights. Such has been the case, and we have a right to suppose will continue to be the case. Then the question arises whether it is not our duty to guard in some way against it? Whether it is not the duty of Congress and the people to establish, not only that all men have rights that belong to them, but that the temptation to keep up a system which, if it does not end in tyranny or oligarchy, have a tendency to make an oligarchy in time. Why not propose a simple amendment, precisely in the terms that the honorable Senator from Missouri proposes, to strike at the root of the matter and do away with all distinction on account of color or race, in all the States of the Union, so far as regards civil and political rights and immunities? I am free to confess that in legislating on this subject, although I can see difficulties that would arise from it, yet, trusting that time will soften them, and being desirous, if I can, to put into the constitution a principle that commends itself to any enlightened man, I would prefer something of that kind at once—a proposition that would prevent any distinction in civil or political rights on account of color or race, in the constitution or laws of any State. There are not many Senators within the sound of my voice who would not prefer it; yet the committee did not recommend such a provision, and I stand here to approve what the committee recommends, and not to offer my peculiar views or to reply to a proposition like that of the Senator from Missouri. What would be its immediate operation? It would place the Southern States in this condition: they must either limit the suffrage or they must extend it too far for their own safety, at any rate, for what might be presumed to be their own good. The Senator from Massachusetts even would hardly contend that, at this time, the mass of the population of the recent Slave States is fit to be admitted to the exercise of the right of suffrage. I presume no man, who looks at the question dispassionately and calmly, would contend that those so recently slaves (the great mass of whom have been kept in ignorance all their lives and forbidden to acquire information) are fit to exercise the right of suffrage. If we passed a resolution of that kind, the result would be that the Slave States must either admit all, or else they must make a rule of exclusion that would cut off not only all the colored population, but a very large portion of their own white population from the exercise of the right of suffrage. It has been characteristic of those States that they have been quite as unwilling to extend the benefit of education to whites as to blacks. The result of such a proposition as I have mentioned would then be to place power in the hands of a few. The whole civil and political power of these States would be exercised by a very small number, and, for a time, it would create an oligarchy—the power of a few. I speak this, not as an argument, if I could accomplish it, that would prevent me from putting into the constitution a provision like that of the Senator from Massachusetts, because I would trust to time, which would have its effect. After a while a good result would be attained, and we should have in the constitution what I should like to see there. However this may be, I am not convinced that suffrage is such a natural right that it must be conferred upon any freeman. It is a trust reposed in him by law, which he executes under the law, and, although, I hold that the right of suffrage should be extended just as fast, and just as far as the public good will allow, I do not hold that any man is injured when a just and reasonable law provides that something more is necessary from him than a bare existence in order to give him the right to vote. The argument of the Senator from Massachusetts would apply in favor of women just as much as it applies to those to whom he specially refers.

Mr. FESSENDEN then stated the objections which the committee saw to the proposition abolishing distinction on account of color, and the reasons which urged it to recommend the pending measure. The committee believed that a proposition like that of the Senator from Massachusetts could not get the requisite number of States and there could be no hope of its adoption. The State of Connecticut had refused to adopt a similar proposition in her own territory. The State of Wisconsin had done the same. All the Western States seemed to be opposed to it. New-York made distinction on account of color and would not adhere to it. There were then but two propositions left: to base representation upon votes, or to report what is now before the Senate. Of these two the pending measure was the better, because it preserved the original basis of representation; it makes no change; it violates no prejudices. It gives to any State a right to be represented according to population, with this distinction: that if a State says that it has a class of people not fit to be represented, that class shall not be represented. It is for the State to decide that. The great excellence of the present proposition, said Mr. FESSENDEN, is that it accomplishes indirectly what we might not have the power to do directly, and what we cannot hope to do under existing prejudices by a direct amendment to the constitution. Mr. FESSENDEN then reviewed some portions of Mr. SUMNER's speech, showing, as he thought, the impracticability of his proposition.

The Senate at 4 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LANDS FOR KANSAS RAILROADS.

Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas, introduced a bill granting land to Kansas for railroad and telegraph purposes in that State.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

Mr. MORRILL called up the bill heretofore reported by him from the Committee of Ways and Means, declaring the meaning of certain parts of the Internal Revenue Act.

The words "all dividends in scrip or money thereafter declared due, and whenever the same shall be payable to stockholders, policy-holders or depositors," shall mean "all dividends in scrip or money, whenever payable to stockholders, policy-holders, depositors, or parties whatsoever, including non-residents, whether citizens or aliens."

The word "stockholder" shall mean all persons or parties whatsoever are or that may be stockholders, including non-residents, whether citizens or aliens.

The words, "all such interest or coupons, dividends of profits, whenever the same shall be payable," are declared to apply to all such interest or coupons, dividends or profits, whenever the same are or may be payable, and to whatsoever party or person the same are or may be payable, including non-residents, whether citizens or aliens.

The third section requires all persons to make returns or lists of income and articles or objects charged with any duty or tax, and to declare in such returns whether the several rates and amounts therein contained are stated according to their value in legal-tender currency, and in case of neglect or refusal so to state to the satisfaction of the Assistant Assessor receiving such returns or lists, such Assistant Assessor is required to make returns or lists for such persons so neglecting or refusing, as in the case of persons neglecting or refusing to make the lists or returns required by the Internal Revenue Acts, and to assess the duty thereon, and to add thereto the amount of penalties imposed by law in case of such neglect or refusal.

Whenever the rates or amounts contained in the lists or returns shall be stated in coined money, it shall be the duty of each assessor receiving the same, to reduce such rates and amounts to their equivalent in legal-tender currency, according to the value of such coined money in said currency at the time and place where said lists or returns are receivable, and which value the assessor shall determine.

Mr. MORRILL explained that the first part of the bill referred to railroad securities, &c., held abroad, and required taxes to be paid upon them; and the second part requires taxes to be paid upon returns as computed in legal-tender and not on the amount in coined money.

The bill was passed.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC EXPENSES.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses for the year ending June 30, 1867, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

NEW-YORK QUARANTINE MATTERS.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, asked to report from the Committee on Commerce the bill, heretofore introduced by Mr. RAYMOND, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to place the hulks of vessels at the disposal of the Commissioners of Quarantine in the City of New-York, in anticipation of the cholera.

Mr. INGERSOLL objected, and so the bill was not reported, unanimous consent being required.

THE APPOINTMENT OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

Mr. RICE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill further to regulate the appointment of Rear Admirals, and the transfer of volunteer officers to the regular navy.

It was recommitted to that committee.

THE ALABAMA DELEGATIONS.

Mr. BROOKS, (Dem.,) presented the credentials of the members elect from Alabama. He supposed they would have to go to the "Tomb of the Capulets."

Voices—"Yes," "Yes," "That's so."

The credentials of the members elect from the State of Alabama were then referred, without debate, to the Committee on Reconstruction.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Mr. BROOKS said that he held in his hand a petition signed by a large number of women, claiming the right to vote. On looking over the list of standing committees, he could not find any suitable committee which it could be referred to. He thought of the Committee of Claims, but he did not know whether the Chairman had sufficient gallantry to give the petition consideration. He thought, too, of the Post-office Committee, because it related to "males." [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIS, of New-York, suggested that the petition be referred to a select committee of old bachelors.

Mr. BROOKS said that he had also thought of the Judiciary Committee, but was not satisfied as to how far the gallantry of the Chairman (Mr. WILSON) would be extended to the subject. He therefore asked advice as to what committee the petition should be referred to.

Mr. STEVENS suggested a special committee, with the gentleman from New-York (Mr. BROOKS) as the Chairman.

Mr. BROOKS said that the committee of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. STEVENS) absorbed everything, and he supposed that it would absorb this petition.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, said it should be referred to the Committee on Elections, so the gentleman (Mr. BROOKS) could have an opportunity of advocating it.

Mr. BROOKS—I am now serving on that committee, and I don't like it. [Laughter.]

The petition was then referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

PUBLIC LANDS IN SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill providing that from and after the passage of this act, all the public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida, shall be disposed of according to the stipulations of the Homestead Law of May 20, 1862, entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," and the act supplemental thereto, approved March 21, 1864; but with this restriction, that no entry shall be made for more than a half-quarter section, or eighty acres, and that the public lands in said States shall be disposed of in no other manner after the passage of this act. Provided that no distinction or discrimination shall be made in the construction of this act on account of race or color, and no mineral lands shall be liable to entry or settlement under its provisions.

Mr. JULIAN read a statement to show that there are in those States forty-six millions three hundred and ninety-eight thousand acres of land, only one-tenth of them being improved. The bill was merely to extend the privileges of the homestead principle. The liberation of the poor blacks created the necessity for the passage of this measure. Instead of one hundred and sixty acres the bill confined the homesteads to eighty acres, and there is to be no sale of public lands. Without this provision rebel speculators may lease the whole of them. Of the three millions of people in those States, only one man in fifteen is a land-holder. This was an anomaly which ought not to exist.

Mr. LE BLOND (Dem.) said the bill was not compatible with the best interests of the government. It ought to be recommitted and the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office published, in order that all members might understand the real point in the bill.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, said that he introduced the original bill. It would do more to aid reconstruction than any other measure. It proposed to distribute these lands to the laboring classes. It said to freedmen: "Go and cultivate the soil, and draw around you your wives and children." This would be the best defence against those who had oppressed them in the past. Liberty will grow there provided you protect them in their possessions, for wherever you find a multiplicity of small farms there you find liberty.

Mr. TABOR (Dem.) said the bill proposed to take from market all the public lands in those States. He offered an amendment, as follows:

"Providing nothing in this act shall be so construed as to preclude those who have been pardoned by the President for participation in the rebellion, from the benefits of its provisions."

He believed that if such men could have homesteads it would be better than to turn them loose without occupation.

Mr. CHANLER (Dem.) said this bill involved the very first principles of the rights of property. While professedly preventing speculation from one section it promoted speculation in another section. The object of the bill was to create dissension between the races, and to enable the negro to hold the land at the point of the bayonet against the tide of emigration of white people. The question is not so much as to whether the negro is to have the land, but that the white man is *not* to have the land.

Mr. HARDING said that vast bodies of land in the West were held by speculators, and he desired some provision extended to them that would prevent such monopolies.

The House disagreed to Mr. TABER's amendment, 37 against 104.

The bill went over till to-morrow by the expiration of the morning hour.

BILLS ADOPTED.

The House passed the Senate bill providing that in case the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company shall complete the section of twenty miles by the 1st of December, 1866, it shall be entitled to the proportion of land provided by law. Also the bill granting the franking privilege to Mrs. MARY LINCOLN.

EXPENSES OF THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

The House took up the Senate joint resolution and passed it—103 against 36—appropriating $10,000 to pay the expense of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction to inquire into the condition of the States which formed the so-called Confederate States.

NAVY APPROPRIATIONS.

The House resumed the consideration of the Navy Appropriation Bill.

Mr. BLAINE was called to preside over the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Some of the items for the Brooklyn Navy-yard were stricken out, but that appropriating $90,000 for the purchase of the Ruggles property, was among those retained. The committee struck out in the Philadelphia Navy-yard appropriations the item of $35,000 for Bulkley's patent dryer, with buildings complete.

Mr. WASHBURNE, (of Illinois,) wanted to strike out the appropriations for the Norfolk Navy-yard.

Mr. KASSON said this Navy-yard was already in a condition to be of essential use to the government, and the Navy Department desired it should be retained.

The committee struck out nearly all the items for the Norfolk Navy-yard.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, offered an amendment appropriating $20,000 for the protection of the property at that Navy-yard, and it was adopted. No definite conclusion was arrived at on the bill.

RECESS.

The House took a recess till 7:30 o'clock in order to afford an opportunity to gentlemen to make speeches.

EVENING SESSION.

Messrs. WALKER of Ohio, HENDERSON of Oregon, and KELSO of Michigan, made speeches on the subject of negro suffrage and reconstruction.

The House then adjourned.

A MONTANA DELEGATION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Youngest Territory Makes a Demonstration—Her Leading Men Call Upon the President—Mr. Johnson's Reply to their Address—He Declares that He is Not a Candidate for Re-Election—He Urges Every Effort to Restore and Preserve the Union.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

This morning a large number of the citizens of Montana Territory, now in Washington City, called upon the President. B. M. PINNEY, United States Marshal for the Territory, Chief-Justice HOSMER, Gen. BARROWS, and twenty-five or thirty others, were among the number. Mr. PINNEY addressed the President on behalf of the delegation. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT: It becomes my duty, as a member of this delegation, to assure you that the principles announced in your annual message to Congress, and your policy in relation to the present political condition of this country has gladdened the hearts of the people of our own mountain land, Montana. We are using no idle or unmeaning words when we assure you that we take the greatest possible pleasure in saying that we recognize in you, as the Chief Magistrate of this great nation, a person who possesses that sound mind, that general knowledge, that firm and patriotic devotion to the real interests and welfare of the whole country, which are necessary to carry it safely over the ocean of political speculation and debate. We attach no great importance to this asseveration of our feelings in relation to yourself; but we should be doing injustice to ourselves and injustice to the people of the territory of Montana, and I should merit their severest censure, if we did not say that we firmly believe that if you meet with a cordial and generous support on every hand, this nation will come forth from this present political crisis a stronger and better nation, prepared to take a higher stand and do a nobler work on the platform of history than has ever yet been allotted to any nation of the earth. Montana has scarcely had a two years' political existence, and, already, numbers 50,000 inhabitants. Places of habitation and of business are dotted all over her fertile valleys, and her numerous thoroughfares are constantly trembling with the crush of merchandise. The gold and silver, which the Almighty had long kept hidden and garnered up in her hills and ravines, have been revealed or discovered at a time when the nation needs new channels of flowing wealth to supply her treasury. And Montana possesses, as well as great mineral wealth, all those agricultural resources so well calculated to make her early populous and powerful. At the same time, we trust, we are not unmindful of the vast importance of promulgating correct political sentiments. We believed that we are starting right, and will be starting right if we advocate zealously those great political truths which you have proclaimed to this country and to the world, and which we understand to be the foundation of all good government.

The President replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN: It is no ordinary pleasure for me to meet you here on this occasion, and to hear the sentiments you have announced. To receive so large and respectable a body of intelligent gentlemen from that remote region of the country from which you come is highly gratifying to me. In response, Sir, (addressing Mr. PINNEY,) to the eloquent manner in which you have expressed the sentiments and feelings of those whom you represent on this occasion, I might content myself with simply returning my thanks for your kind expressions; but you have made some allusion, to which, under the circumstances that surround us, I cannot be indifferent. You have alluded to the great principles of our government having been enunciated in a paper sent a short time since to the Congress of the United States. The declaration by me of those principles was not the result of impulse, it was the result of a thorough and calm consideration of those great truths which lie at the foundation of all free governments. Those who understand these truths and have laid them down as their guide cannot fail to understand the doctrines enunciated in that message. It is not necessary to inquire whether they emanated from this man or that man. Those who understand and believe in those principles, no matter from what stand point they look at them, will find themselves, involuntarily and imperceptibly it may be, surely, but coming together in all great struggles that may take place in regard to them. While those who disclaim them, who are willing to repudiate them and set them at naught, will be found disintegrating and traveling in a divergent direction. For this reason there may be many now coming together without any previous concert or arrangement, but imperceptibly, because they agree on these great principles. I think, gentlemen, there is no one who can mistake the great cardinal principles that are laid down in that message. They comprehend and embrace the principles upon which this government rests, and upon which, to be successful, it must be administered. I care not by what name the party administering the government may be denominated—the Union party, the Republican party, the Democratic party, the American party, or what not—no party can administer the government successfully unless it is administered upon the great principles laid down in that paper. You would meet with about the same success in attempting to carry on the government upon any other principles than those which are found in the constitution, as you would if you should take hold of a piece of machinery that had been constructed and trained to run harmoniously in one direction, and attempt by reverse action to run it in an opposite direction. I say again that I think no one can mistake the doctrine of that message. It is very easy for persons to misrepresent it, and to make assertions that this, that or the other has taken place or will take place, but I think I may be permitted to say to you on this occasion that, taking all my antecedents, going back to my advent into public life and continuing down to the present time, the cardinal doctrines set forth in that paper have been my constant guide. After having gone so far, it is too late for me to turn and take a different direction. They will be my guide from this time onward, and those who understand them may know where I shall always be found when principle is involved. Here let me say to you, in order to disabuse the public mind, as far as it is possible for an individual to do so, that my public career is well nigh done—the sand of my political glass has well nigh run out. If I were disposed to refer to myself, I might trace my career back to the log cabin, then an Alderman and a Mayor in a village, then through both branches of the State Legislature; then, for ten consecutive years, in the national House of Representatives; then through the gubernatorial chair to the Senate of the United States, then Provisional Governor, with a slight participation in military affairs, then Vice-President, and now in the position I occupy before you. And now, in this position, if I can be instrumental in restoring the government of the United States, in restoring to their true position in the Union those States whose relations to the national government have, for a time, been interrupted by one of the most gigantic rebellions that ever occurred in the world, so that we can proclaim once more that we are a united people, I shall feel that the measure of my ambition has been filled, and filled to overflowing. And at that point, if there be any who are envious and jealous of honor and position, I shall be prepared to make them as polite a bow as I know how, and thank them to take the place I have occupied, for my mission will have been fulfilled. In saying this in the performance of my duty, and in response to the encouragement you have given me, I feel that I am in a condition not to be arrogant, not to feel imperious or supercilious. I feel that I can afford to do right; and, so feeling, God being willing, I intend to do right; and so far as in me lies, I intend to administer this government upon the principles that lie at the foundation of it. I can inform all aspirants who are trying to form their combinations for the future, who want to make one organization for one purpose and another for another, that they are not in my way. I am not a candidate for any position, and hence, I repeat, I can afford to do right; and, being in that condition, I will do right. I make this announcement for the purpose of letting all know that my work is to restore the government, not to make combinations with reference to any future candidacy for the Presidency of the United States. I have reached the utmost round. My race is run, so far as that is concerned. My object is to perform my duty and that I will endeavor to do. Let us then all join in this great work of restoration, and while we are restoring and repairing the breaches that have been made, let us also unite in the work of making new States and populating them with a people who are worthy of the government which protects them, and let those new State governments be founded on principles in harmony with the great machinery devised by our fathers. So far as regards any aid or assistance that can be given here, in the progress and in the consummation of this great work of building up new States, as well as in the restoration of all the former States, you will find me a willing and a cordial helper. Gentlemen, I did not expect this demonstration, but you will please accept my thanks for the compliments you have paid me on this occasion, and the encouragement you have given me in the discharge of my duty. All I can say in conclusion is to assure you that any assistance you may need from this quarter will be most cheerfully given to advance the interests of the community you represent.

The gentlemen present were then introduced personally to the President. Gen. BARROWS submitted to the inspection of the President, on behalf of the delegation, a large number of specimens of gold-bearing quartz, obtained in different portions of the Territory, which were examined with much interest by the President, and the interview terminated.

THE PRESIDENT ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Interesting Interview Between the President and a Delegation of Colored Men—The President's Views on the Policy of Forcing the South to Accept Negro Suffrage.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

A delegation consisting of representatives of the colored people of various States, called this morning at the Executive mansion, and had an interview with the President, for the purpose of expressing their views on the questions now being considered, touching upon their general interest, and of ascertaining the ideas of the President in this same connection.

GEORGE T. DOWNING, a representative for the six New-England States, first addressed the President stating the benefit which would accrue from the conferment of the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States upon the colored people. He asked for the right of suffrage, not only in this District, but throughout the land.

FRED. DOUGLASS next spoke and said they were not here to enlighten the President as to his duty, but to show respect and to present in brief the condition of the colored race. The amendment abolishing slavery he desired should be enforced. He said the colored race were subject to government, to taxation, to draft, and to bear the burdens of the State—and they desired to be endowed with the right of exercising some of the privileges of citizens of the government.

The President, in reply, said that he would make no speech. The best way was to talk plainly and distinctly. If he had not given evidence in his past course of his friendship for the colored race, there was nothing now he could do to that end. He had said, and he repeated it here, that if the colored man could find no Moses to lead him out of bondage, he would be that Moses and lead them to the land of promise and liberty. But he was not willing, under the circumstances, to adopt a policy which would lead to the shedding of their blood and the sacrifice of their lives. He believed that if the policy which some are persisting in at the present was carried out, it would result in great danger to the colored man. He said: "Suppose the colored man now in the South could, by a magic wand, be enfranchised to-morrow, what good would result to him?" He then expressed the grounds on which he was opposed to slavery, and said it had now been abolished, and a national guarantee given in regard to it that could not be revoked. He stated the evil results which would accrue by forcing a principle of the extension of suffrage upon the people of either this District or a State in opposition to the expressed will of the majority.

At the conclusion of his remarks, FRED. DOUGLASS said he would have to refer the great question to the people.

The President responded, saying that he had great faith in the people.

To the Associated Press.

The delegation of colored representatives from different States of the country, now in Washington to urge the interests of the colored people before the government, had an interview with the President this afternoon. The delegation was as follows: Fred. Douglass, of New-York; George T. Downing, representing the New-England States; Lewis H. Douglass, son of Fred. Douglass; Wm. E. Matthews, of Maryland; John Johns, of Illinois; John F. Cook, of District of Columbia; A. J. Raynor, of South Carolina; Jos. E. Oates, of Florida; A. W. Ross, of Mississippi; Wm. Rippon, of Pennsylvania; John M. Grovin and Alex. Dunlap, of Virginia; and Calvin White, of Virginia.

The President shook hands kindly with each member of the delegation, FRED. DOUGLASS first advancing for that purpose. GEO. S. DOWNING then addressed the President as follows:

We present ourselves to Your Excellency to make known with pleasure the respect which we cherish for you. A respect which is your due as our Chief Magistrate. It is our desire for you to know that we come feeling that we are friends meeting a friend. We should

Continued on Eighth Page.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

National Debt.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 26th inst. I find a letter from Mr. OPDYKE, in relation to the management of our public debt, in which he argues, as many do, against placing our bonds in a foreign market.

And he appeals to our national pride in support of his position, while at the same time he admits, as all must, that the bonds will be purchased abroad if it can be done on satisfactory terms.

He fears also that if made payable in sterling currency, the effect will be unfavorable upon the price of those already issued, which are held at home, where it is assumed that the whole debt should remain.

There are those both here and in New-York who do not agree with Mr. OPDYKE, but believe, on the contrary, that it involves no more sacrifice of national pride to accept foreign capital at a less rate than we can afford it at home, than it does to purchase merchandise, which the same capital represents, and this we all do daily.

After having shown our friends abroad (and our enemies also) that we were able, unaided, to supply the means for carrying on a war such as would have crushed any government but our own, there is no occasion for being fastidious about accepting such addition to our capital as we may need in developing our resources so that in case of another contest we may be better prepared than before, as we most assuredly shall be.

Let us by all means have all the foreign capital we can, so long as it comes to us at a fair price, and can be profitably invested in reproductive enterprises.

We object as much as any one to a sale of our bonds, or the contraction of a debt in any form, for mere superfluities, and have said what we could in favor of such a system of international banking as would make short credits on all sides an imperative condition, and thus discourage as far as possible the purchase of any and all those commodities which will not aid us in reproduction.

Beyond this we cannot go, as no law, however stringent, will reach the case, except it is founded on the natural law of self-interest, and that interest would be constantly appealed to if we but had a system which should absolutely compel the prompt par redemption in specie funds at the natural trade centres, of all the bank notes issued by authority of law.

Such a system is possible, if we are but willing to accept the rigid accountability it would impose upon us, and we believe that nothing less will answer our purpose.

Whether we are to agree at present in regard to our banking system will be seen when the existing banks are brought to the test of redemption. If it is found then that a bank with $250,000 capital, invested mostly in government bonds, changed into notes for circulation, with deposits of four millions of dollars, (resulting to a great extent from its own indorsement of individual paper, which otherwise could have no credit,) can sustain itself upon resumption of specie payments, then we shall have made a new discovery in the business of banking.

The truth we apprehend is, that bank notes founded upon government bonds issued for property destroyed by the war, are not the best kind of notes as some imagine. On the contrary, they should be founded upon short-date business paper, for which they are substituted, and which will mature in time to supply the means for prompt par redemption such as we insist upon.

Now, to supply the capital destroyed by the war, at least in part, so that these banks may have something which they can really rely upon in case of resumption, we propose that the United States government shall issue bonds in sterling currency, with interest at five per cent., payable in London semi-annually, principal thirty years from date.

It is not necessary that these bonds should be sold for coin, as Mr. OPDYKE assumes, for it is not coin our creditors want.

Resumption of specie paymntse does not mean payment of specie by any means; for in case of resumption, and consequent appreciation of all paper to the specie standard, paper would be used, and not specie.

There is more gold kept idle in the Bank of England than the whole world needs to use, if we but had a proper system of banking and currency.

All we need is paper which represents commodities at specie rates, and the sooner we come to this truth the better.

It was nothing but this idolatrous worship of gold, and the mistaken notion that the business of the country could not go on without it, that led to the suspension.

The Secretary of the Treasury did not want gold, nor did he want bank notes, or any other form of money. It was men, and the products of their labor; and these could have been represented, as he was told by more than one at the critical period in his management, by small, short date bonds, with interest compounded.

He need not have issued a dollar of legal currency, nor paid a dollar of money for three years from the date of the first notes issued.

By that time means could have been found for the payment of the interest, and capitalists both at home and abroad would have been only too glad to have renewed the principal in larger notes on longer time. This is plain to all now.

What we propose, in conclusion, is that we are to do for the general government just what we did for Massachusetts nearly thirty years since, and are doing again now.

Take the foreign capital, as much as is needed, from first hands, and do not permit the bonds to be sold to speculators, who as soon as the debt is funded will reap an immense profit by their rise.

And who is to pay this profit? Why, the hard-worked men and women who have carried on the war, and they only.

If the so-called capitalists prefer to do so, we will impose a direct tax which in four years will pay the debt and have done with it.

But, if the debt is to be kept alive and our labor pay the interest, we prefer that there shall be as much price obtained for the bonds as possible, and shall insist upon going to the best market at once.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 29, 1866. D. W., JR.

Colorado.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Gov. CUMMINGS, of Colorado, has done well to place before the public and Congress, at this particular time, the facts in relation to the gross outrage perpetrated by the new State Constitution and the Legislature of Colorado upon the colored citizens of that Territory. But he has not gone far enough.

He should tell the people of the United States that the population of that Territory is not more than 25,000 souls; that the majority of the people are opposed to the admission of Colorado with its present slender population and under its present obnoxious constitution; that Congress having passed an enabling act, the question was fairly brought before the people at a legal election in September, 1864, and decided by a large majority *against* the admission; that in the Summer of 1865 the politicians got together and induced the semi-defunct Territorial Executive Committees of both parties to issue a call for a Constitutional Convention; that in the several elections thereafter held for members of that convention, for or against the constitution, and for members of the so-called State Legislature, there was no law of any kind authorizing either, no proclamation of the time and place of election, and, as "where there is no law there can be no transgression," so an amount of fraudulent voting was done which would appal the most earnest advocate of the admission of Colorado.

The Governor might still further have stated that even with all these floodgates of fraud thrown wide open—with all the safeguards which are usually adopted to insure the purity of the ballot-box done away with—this mock constitution was carried by only a meagre majority of 155, where 5,874 votes were cast! And that, too, when over 2,000 men at least did not vote because the whole proceeding was deemed so illegal that Congress would never give it an hour's consideration. Such are the facts. All these facts our excellent Governor might have brought to the consideration of Congress; but I presume his well known delicacy of feeling prompted his silence, as it might perhaps have been alleged that he desired to keep the State out, so as to remain a Governor!

So far as negro suffrage is concerned, while we may all of us honestly differ, still justice will compel every one to admit that the colored people of Colorado are good citizens. Whether "they were not construed to be citizens of the United States," as Gov. EVANS declares, I know not; but I do know that they pre-empt the lands of the United States out there—take and enjoy the benefit of the Homestead Act—discover, preempt and mine the mineral lands of the government; and have never been deprived of any of their rights by the district laws adopted by the miners of Colorado. They are quiet, good men, attending strictly to their own business, many of them being wealthy. We never had any trouble with them. They were disfranchised, as stated by Gov. CUMMINGS, about the very time they were volunteering into the military service of the United States. At whose instance this was done, I know not; but it was done by a Territorial Legislature, in which the Union papers of the time justly stated "there was not a single Copperhead."

In conclusion I will only say, if Colorado is admitted under her present constitution, it will be an outrage, not only upon the unfortunate colored people, but also on the majority of the white voters of that country. It has no parallel in the history of the Republic. I have done my duty. A MINER.

The Militia System.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I propose to submit the proposition as to such an organization of the present militia system as would disband all State military organizations. It is an intricate question in my mind as to the object of State militias. It cannot be contended that States should reserve to themselves the power of individual militia organizations, with which to protect themselves against the general government. The late civil war has demonstrated the result of such an attempt. Nor can it be contended that a State has a right as a State to wage war against foreign Powers. Why then require these separate combinations? Had there been no State militia in existence, the late rebellion would probably, not have been attempted, as the unauthorized encampment of armed forces would have been considered, (even by such an executive as old Mrs. P. Functionary,) as rank treason, and dispersed accordingly. Certainly any effort of United States Volunteers to arm and go into encampment, without orders from "headquarters," would not have been tolerated. The late rebellion was in existence several months before any "overt act" was committed "which could be denominated treason." Why then, I would ask, would it not be preferable to maintain a uniform United States Volunteer force, officered if deemed best, by the Governors of the States, but acting only under the authority of the general government?

With high esteem. BIRNEY.

Contemplated Reorganization of the Regular Army—Importance of the Cavalry Arm.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that the reorganization of the army is being considered, and a strong cavalry force known to be necessary in war time (notwithstanding the opinion and orders of Gen. SCOTT to the contrary) it is to be hoped that this first branch of the service will not be, as heretofore, neglected. And as my cavalry experience in two armies has been considerable, I desire to make a few remarks on the subject, but the space allowed in a daily paper would not admit of an article of sufficient length to do justice to a subject of so much importance.

There is no branch of an army more honorable or desirable to serve in than that of the cavalry, nor is there any in which it is easier to induce the better class of young adventurers to take service. Its romantic character suits exactly the disposition of the wandering and restless spirit that its nature feeds upon, and consequently every effort should be made to meet nature half way with arts and sciences adequate to its endless necessities, and thus gratify its peculiar demands.

In consequence of the variety of talent, skill, judgment, education, experience and supplies that are constantly demanded of the officers and men in immediate charge in their respective positions, the most careful study and eligible appointments are necessary on the part of the Cavalry Bureau.

How, when, where can the cavalry arm be improved, should be considered. And although the consideration might be costly, it is indispensable to its efficiency. Half measures will not do for cavalry, for in the first place, if poorly gotten up, it is inefficient; and in the second place, if neglected, it soon runs down altogether, both morally and physically.

There is no arm requires better or more constant and regular care and attention than this. Its complications and intricacies are so great in its practical workings that it requires a man of no ordinary ability and skill to command it, great knowledge and experience to appreciate his responsibilities and be able to understand all its camp and field requirements which are inseparable from the cavalry soldier and his horse.

The natural food of the cavalry spirit is romance, and as this is more highly realized far away from inhabited places and out of the reach of domestic resources, it must have artificial resources within itself, and the material for producing this cannot be created in a short time, and the narrow span of five years of a cavalry soldier's enlistment is only sufficient to thoroughly school him for future service, and when his five years' term expires he is in reality, and only then, if well instructed, beginning to feel himself a cavalry soldier; and it is now, with his experience, that his duties begin to come easy and his seat in his saddle and care of his horse second nature.

Twenty-five of such men in active service are more effective than one hundred recruits, who cannot be relied upon in the field under fire, or in the stable except under strict camp discipline. And the question is, are veterans worth retaining? And will their cost, in retaining them, be greater than our loss in discharging them?

It is certainly a great blow to an army to lose its veterans of only five years' experience, and a great expense and loss of time to make others. These men, if retained by a promise of a liberal bounty and a grant of land at the expiration of ten years, would not only benefit the government and the service, but become actual settlers in a new territory.

The discharging of so many soldiers last Summer with their bounty and final pay in their pockets, without having had lands already selected for them to settle on, was the means of losing thousands of settlers, and throwing millions of money away without any return to the government.

The cost of a British soldier ready for service is £100, and it would be economy for our government to pay $500 for a man already a cavalry soldier, instead of expending the same sum for a recruit who will require three years' schooling to come up to the standard of the veteran.

I fact a cavalry soldier is a national luxury we must pay for, if we want him, and when we have him in full bearing, the question is, is it better to cut him down and plant a young tree and wait for the plant? or let him stand and be fruitful?

The question will be considered according to circumstances. If the country is at peace, and a mere show of cavalry required, recruits will do, but if at war, which we are always at with the Indians, veterans would be necessary for the national good and economy, but in any case veterans are cheaper, as half the number are more effective in the field.

The loss of cavalry horses during the late war, through the "peny wise and pound foolish" course adopted and pursued by the government. The inexperience of cavalry Generals, the ignorance and carelessness of line officers, and the neglect of recruits were enormous.

On a certain West Point General's retreat, I saw four squadrons of good, sound, but fatigued horses shot along the road in one day, and I attributed this unnecessary murder to the absence of necessary orders, the attention of a regular veterinary surgeon with rank and authority, and the persistency of the men who loaded their horses with unnecessary articles, and rode them as long as they were able to move.

There was no provision made for water for men or horses, although there were plenty of small springs along the road that required opening by an advanced party.

These are trifles to the casual reader, but they are the affair of the General in command, and are worth thousands of dollars to the army; and if the General don't see the necessity of it, the chief veterinary surgeon would.

The peculiarity of our mode of fighting requires that our cavalry should be nursed under the fostering care of a veterinary surgeon, and perfected in all its points, particularly in horses, which, if unfit for service, and sent out a distance to the front, seldom return—their peculiar duty being to find the enemy, drive him into his stronghold, and hold him there until the infantry and artillery come up to the slaughter, when the cavalry retires and awaits the signal for the final blow.

A veteran cavalry soldier, with horse and self fully equipped, costs about $1,500; yet, although an average of $3 a month for canvas for Winter quarters would have saved thousands of horses worth $175 each, and kept men fit for duty, the government persisted in exposing the cavalry to all the severity of the Winter season, when the horses ran down in flesh and could not be got into condition again.

A regularly educated veterinary surgeon, with the rank and pay of captain, attached to each cavalry regiment, would have saved the government in the late war millions of dollars.

If a cavalry regiment is worth raising, it is worth maintaining, and a veterinary surgeon is as necessary to the maintenance of its effectiveness as a blacksmith is.

If legislation is necessary and the government don't look after its interests in this matter it cannot be expected that officers and men will, for it is no part of their education or duty.

A regular veterinary school, under the supervision of a thorough veterinary surgeon, is the most necessary addition required in the reorganization of the American army.

In the meantime veterinary surgeons are required in the raw regiments, and could be had in Europe, but would not serve unless they were put on a footing in both rank and pay with other officers in the service, as they are in the European armies. B.

The Seventh Regiment Volunteers.

To the Editor oft he New-York Times:

Will you please insert the following in your valuable paper, it being the number of officers of each rank who volunteered from the ranks of the Seventh Regiment during the great rebellion: Major-Generals, 3; Brigadier-Generals, 19; Colonels, 32; Lieutenant-Colonels, 47; Majors, 36; Captains, 214; Lieutenants, 184; Surgeons, 7; Chaplains, 1; Adjutants, 18; total, 559.

A. CENTER, No. 161 Pearl-street.

Rosecrans at Corinth.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As an act of justice not only to Gen. ROSECRANS, but to the brave men who served under him at the desperate and sanguinary battle of Corinth, will you please correct the erroneous statement of your Southern correspondent, "BEN. C. TRUMAN."

In his letter of Jan. 20, published in the TIMES of the 4th of February, he states that the rebel General VAN DORN "fought a great battle at Corinth in October, 1862, in which, after clearing out Gen. ROSECRANS, he was badly defeated by reinforcements which were sent from Gen. GRANT."

Now, to the facts: Gen. ROSECRANS had an effective force of about 23,000 men, which was attacked by the combined Confederate forces of Mississippi, numbering, according to rebel official reports, about 38,000. On the 3d of October the Union troops were forced back upon their defences near the town with but little loss, but punishing the rebels severely. On the morning of the 4th, after a sharply contested battle of about three hours, the Confederates were completely routed and driven in a confused retreat toward Chewalla, with a loss of some 9,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners, against about 2,500 loss on the Union side. And this is the "clearing out" that VAN DORN gave ROSECRANS.

It is not worth while to enter into a further narration of facts so generally known. I will only add, that the Confederate attack on Corinth was one of the most desperate and persistent of the war, and was met in a spirit worthy of the occasion and the important issues involved.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER WHO WAS THERE.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1866.

Military Rank.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Ain't we hurryin' things a trifle, Mr. Editor? I've been readin' in your paper this arternoon that the House of Ripresintatives has past a bill makin' the rank of Leftenant-General only a secont-rate affair, and they now holler out "General of the Armies of the United States," meaning my old friend ULYSSES GRANT, God bless him. Now, I hain't nothin' agin ULYSSES, for he's one of the bulliest Generals ever raised; but "my father fit into the Revolution," and he knowed a man—yes, I repeat, a man—named GEORGE WASHINGTON—mebbe yeuve hearn the name—who lived in very different times from them in which my friend ULYSSES spreads his-self. This Mr. WASHINGTON was a sort of Moses to our forefathers, an he led em through red seas and deserts, and over wildernesses, and through ruff paths most excrutiating—wuss than the toothache. But GEORGE had faith, an he fit an prayed and fit, till he pulled us threw, and we became a darned big nation. Then our Congress fellers, (you remember they sot a heap by GEORGE,) they put their heads together to do him some compliment. I'm not goin' to tell how they tried to put his phisamahogany on canvis, et cetera; but the upshot was that they complimented the glorious old Rooster by nicknaming him "Lieutenant-General." It fitted the good old gentleman like a dog-skin glove, an from that day to this nobody has presumed to lay hands upon the honorary title of the "Father." But we ar gittin impudent, Mr. Editor. Four year ago the hero of Lundy Lane let down his A No. 1 reputation by allowing a set of flatterers to call him also "Leftenant Gineral"—and he is no more like our own GEORGE than I am like a Calvinistic minister. That was ridiculous enuff; but about these ere present times they are "crowdin the mourners," as my tee-total friend, J. V. BUREN, might sa. One of them housen of Congress hev past a bill creatin the grade of "Gineral" without a darn bit of "Leftenant" hitched on to it. What fur? Why, just so. It is to hoist Mr. GRANT a peg above Mister WASHINGTON, and put a dozen or more of bully boys, like SHERMAN, and SHERIDAN, and THOMAS, and mebbe MEADE, and them fellers, on the same platform with the fust President. It makes me mad. What? A dozen of yearling Generals ranking with GEORGE WASHINGTON! Mr. Editor, jest mark my words: The man who flourishes among this people a rank equal to that of Lieutenant-General GEORGE WASHINGTON, will be reckoned in some quarters a humbug, in other quarters an ass, and in all quarters a fool. Yit, I'm told, some injudicious friends of a great man mean to push that bill about "General" straight through. Well, let 'em rip. Every people naterally hev a standard of size. France measures by old CHARLEY MAGNY; England, durn her picter, sets up that Skandinavian pirate WILLIAM the First; Prussia swears awfully by old FRITZ; but we jest holler on G. WASH. You bet. An' if any degenerate feller of this century undertakes to discount our GEORGE, why—jest let him try it. No, no, Mr. GRANT, or Mr. Anybodyelse; let me tell you there is no honor in seeking or taking rank above WASHINGTON. If you want grades, let his stand as the crown of glory, and cipher as far below it as your ambition or your needs may guide you. SMITH.

Soldiers' Bounties.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Friday, Feb. 2, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Myself, with some eighteen others, volunteered Sept. 3, 1864, to serve as soldiers for one year or during the war, the government offering us $100 bounty. I received my discharge on the 17th day of May, 1865; also received $66 33 of the bounty. I feel that I am entitled to the full bounty, $100. I consider that the government offered me the bounty as an inducement for me *to agree to serve*—not as wages. I did agree to serve, and was at their disposal. Am I entitled to the full amount of bounty? I would like your opinion very much on this matter, and I have no doubt you would oblige thousands of discharged soldiers.

EQUITY.

Permanency in Office.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial of this morning, based on that part of the report of the Revenue Commission relating to the present absurd practice of "rotation in office," you give forcible expression to a conviction which has been steadily gaining ground of late years among all careful observers of our governmental system. It is indeed strange that a power so vast, so corrupting, so utterly subversive of good government and the faithful discharge of public affairs, should so long have been maintained as one of our republican institutions; and it is to be earnestly hoped that the statements of the commission, which throw a flood of light upon a condition of things long suspected but not fully understood, will draw more particular attention to the subject among the people at large. Nothing is more clear, viewed in the light of history, than that the exercise of irresponsible patronage, in whose hands soever it is placed, will at times be used unworthily; and our own political history in particular furnishes abundant evidence of the dangers of a prerogative so easily turned from its legitimate use to the base purposes of partisan warfare. The public service, even while comparative simplicity prevailed in every department of government, has always suffered from this demoralizing practice, but under the present complicated state of affairs, it would be silly to expect anything but incompetency, waste and corruption. In order to show the effect of a system of life-tenure in office, or during good behavior, let me give an example, which is, unfortunately, only an oasis in the Sahara of general official disorder and mismanagement. It is that of the United States Mint and branches, and particularly that branch of it, the Assay office, located in New-York. The management of the Mint absolutely demands a degree of knowledge only to be acquired by long experience; and consequently, while the incumbents of the Custom-house, Post-office, Treasury, and other offices, are constantly changed for various reasons, chiefly party ones, to the great detriment of both the public and the Treasury, the officers and employes of the Mint hold their positions through all changes of administration, whatever their particular views of politics may be. For instance, in the Assay office in New-York, all the officers, and a number of the clerks, have been connected with the office since its establishment, twelve years ago, and some of them held positions in the Philadelphia Mint years before removing here. The present efficient Superintendent, Mr. GEO. F. DUNNING, was in the Mint for a long period, and has been connected with the Assay office since its foundation, first as Assistant Superintendent, and, after the resignation of Mr. BUTTERWORTH, Superintendent. The Assayer, Dr. TORREY—a name well known as standing among the first on the list of our scientific men—has filled that responsible post since the office opened. Mr. MASON, the melter and refiner, (formerly Assistant Assayer,) and Mr. EDELMAN, Deputy Treasurer, both came from the Philadelphia Mint. Mr. FLOYD, the accountant, whose admirable system of keeping the complicated accounts of the office excites universal commendation, has also been attached to the office since its establishment. And so, with few exceptions, through the entire list of officers and employes. It may be safely affirmed that without the permanency which has so far characterized these positions, the services of such men could by no possibility be secured to the government; and consequently the almost absolute perfection, and the absolute honesty, with which the business of the office is conducted, would inevitably be wanting.

Let this system of permanency in office during good behavior—the excellent fruits of which are so manifest in the instance I have given—be a general rule applied to all government offices, and the benefits to the public service will be incalculable, while a vast source of corruption, not only to officials but to the whole people, will be at once removed.

PUBLIC WEAL.

The City Railroad Monopoly—Shall We Have Relief?

To the Editor of the New York Times:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1865.

City railroads seem, now-a-days, to be the all-engrossing local topic, and none will hail with more delight than the writer, the inauguration of some new system of conveyance, I care not what, that shall do away with the monopoly which now exists. Those who have not experienced it can form no correct idea of the difficulties which persons residing in the upper part of the city, and doing business down town, have to combat with in going to and from their daily avocations. Breakdowns, delays, change of cars, worn-out horses, &c., appear to be the order of the day, and when the poor crushed, crowded passenger does get to his destination, an involuntary "Thank God" will escape. Who can wonder that any new mode, no matter what the cost, labor and trouble may be, should be entered into with such zest as displays itself in the cases of the underground and other proposed routes.

Accommodation does not appear to form any part of the nature of the managers of the existing railroads, as long as they can fill their coffers with less trouble. They know we must travel on their cars or stay at home, and what care they if there is a little grumbling among their passengers, as long as they continue to patronize them.

To illustrate the above, allow me to cite an incident which occurred last evening on the Third-avenue line. Myself and some friends were detained in the city by business until a late hour. Not wishing to change cars at the depot on our way home, and thereby stand a chance of losing our seats, we allowed two "short cars" to pass us and got into one marked "Harlem and Yorkville direct;" we paid our fare through, but received no checks, as it was a through car. On arriving at the depot the starter came out and told us to change cars, as that car must go to the city again. Now this car contained a good load, all the seats being occupied, and quite a number of passengers standing. In vain we protested, and asserted that this was a through car; we had to get out and be packed into another, which, before we got into it was too full for comfort, the conductor all the time assuring us that there was "plenty of room inside," and off the car started with ladies standing on the steps and clinging to the rail to keep themselves from falling off. Now there is accommodation for you!

Oh, ye inventors, hasten your projects for a new system of travel. UP-TOWN.

City Railroads.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 29, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Almost everybody has a plan for a Broadway railroad, and I count myself in the crowd, and consider mine the best of all, though I may not make a sudden fortune out of the idea. It is this: Let the Broadway Railroad Company, that is to be, purchase from the property-owners on both sides of the street the right of the vaults under the sidewalks. They can then build a single track on either side, depressing the water and gas pipes as they cross the side streets. The roadway might be lighted by dead lights in the walks, and in this way the passengers could see daylight by having glass roofs to the cars. The entrances to the tracks, too, would present a great advantage over those to the proposed underground road, which, I understand, must be built some thirty or forty feet below the surface. This road under the sidewalks need not be over eight feet below the level of the cross streets, and the water, gas and sewer pipes could be introduced into the different buildings underneath the track. The only objection I can see to such a road is the purchase of the right of way from the property-holders, and this might be managed in the same manner that country railroad companies take lands for their right of way. The road would be costly, no doubt, but the convenience of getting so easily into the cars would make it command an immense patronage.

BEEKMAN-STREET.

Salting the Streets.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As we are advised through your paper that the law on this subject is to be enforced, it is important to know whether it will be a violation of it to sprinkle salt upon the steps and about the basement entrances of dwellings open to the street. Are these places to be considered, in the language of the law, "*in or upon any avenue, street, railroad track, lane, alley, highway, or public place*," or are they private places in which people who have no fear of salt may use it, as heretofore, at their own will and pleasure? Without an answer to this inquiry some innocent believers in the virtues of salt may be liable to a fine of $500 to $1,000 a day in this icy season.

I suppose it is useless now to question the propriety of this extraordinary law, for the men who enacted it have been well advised of the unhealthful influences of *cold* and *salt water*, resulting from an admixture of ice and salt. The mortality among the freezers of ice-cream prove this. But that timid people may not be too much alarmed I can inform them, that the increased cold on salted railroad tracks has no effect upon a thermometer ten feet distant; and the salt water produced has no deleterious effect upon the human system unless it be swallowed into the stomach. Still it may be better that the pavement should be slippery with ice than that salt should be wasted upon them. A few falls and broken bones are useful to surgeons.

MEDICUS.

Widening Broadway.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A movement is on foot for the widening of Broadway, on the east side, in a *very private manner*, headed by a well-known ex-official of this city, for the special benefit of a few prominent politicians who have recently made purchases above Seventeenth-street.

Would it not be well to let the people on the East side know of this movement, so as to guard against another Ann-street swindle?

ONE OF YOUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Errors Corrected.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"T. W.," in his article published in the TIMES of the 28th inst., relating to "the city of New-York fifty years ago," makes two strange mistakes. Fly Market extended from Pearl-street to the East River, through the centre of the street, now Maiden-lane. There was no ferry from Fly Market to Brooklyn. There was a row-boat and a horse-boat (tread-mill style) ferry from Fulton-street (then I think called Fair-street) to Brooklyn. SYKES' famous establishment was in William-street, near Pearl-street, in sight of LANG's old *Gazette* office. SYKES failed and involved THOMAS GIBBONS, a butcher, (grandfather of MARY TAYLOR,) in a large amount. J. C.

Dramatic Chit-Chat

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The veteran Mr. WEED, in his interesting letter of old-time gossip, seems to anticipate contradiction when he asserts the superiority of the "good old days of Adam and Eve" to those in which we live, in the matter of acting. It would be a pity to disappoint him, and accordingly some of us *do* take exceptions to *some* of the things which he says.

That certain great actors of other days have not yet found successors worthy of their mantles is true enough; and, indeed, it is to be regretted that the fine old school of English elocution has entirely passed away, (the late J. W. WALLACK was its last representative of whom we have any knowledge,) and given place to a mouthing, unnatural utterance which is as far from true art as it is possible to be. But when our sexagenarian remembrancer assures us that "in those days a theatre *was* a theatre, and acting was what it has long ceased to be;" and that "no denials will change the fact that the glory of the drama is departed," we think his sweeping censure must be attributed to that proverbial preference of old people for the things of their youth, which ever has been and ever will be *in sæcula sæculorum*. Does Mr. WEED find *anything* quite so good as it used to be? Haven't doughnuts and mince pies disgustingly degenerated since his mother's time? *We* find it so. If "Billy" could, under a merciful dispensation to the good old children of the last generation, rise from the dead and officiate for a few minutes at a mundane griddle, by way of smoothing their pathway to the grave, does any one suppose that this benevolent purpose would be thereby promoted? Alas! no; the same buckwheat cakes, produced by the same hand, (albeit enhanced in skillfulness by the spiritual experiences of half a century,) would be no longer the same; "sugar-house molasses," one of the sweetest memories of other days, would pale to insignificance by the side of STUART's No. 1 Syrup; and the heart-broken pilgrim would sink into the dark and silent tomb with the bitterness and ashes of disappointment upon his lips.

Excuse the pathetic turn these remarks are taking—we are beginning to grow old ourselves. But to get back to the players. The old Park Theatre never saw the day when it could cast the "Rivals" as it is now cast at Wallack's. It never saw the day, when in all the qualities and appointments of a good theatre, Wallack's was not vastly its superior. We cannot remember *all* the names which Mr. WEED enumerates, some of them we *know* may attribute their lustre to their distance in point of time. BARNES, for instance, queer "old Jack," as good a fellow as ever lived, and a great favorite with pit and gallery, but a poor cackling gag of a comedian, who played all parts alike, and made easy work for HACKETT, who twinned and mimicked him in the "Two Dromios." PLACIDE was a fine comedian of the old school; but his manner was cold and reserved, and lacked the unction of BURTON's. The divine Artemus once said that "a joke, once in a while, is a good thing in a comic paper;" but PLACIDE was seldom funny. GILBERT, now of Wallack's, is an actor of the same school, and in no way his inferior. Then there were BARRY, the stage manager, who couldn't play anything but the *Ghost* in "Hamlet;" and SIMPSON, the manager, who couldn't play anything whatever; and POVEY, and—a lot more of "sticks," who wouldn't be permitted to play at Wallack's to-day on any terms. Mrs. WHEATLEY was grand in the line of "old women," when Mrs. VERNON was a bewitching chambermaid; but Mrs. VERNON is Mrs. WHEATLEY's equal now in the former walk of comedy. As for character acting, there never was a man on the Park stage who could compare with JOHN OWENS; it is doubtful, even, if there was ever one to compare with CHANFRAU.

But enough, you will say, of this pitting opinion against opinion. Well, the object of this rambling talk is accomplished in showing that there *are* two opinions on the question in discussion. As lovers of the stage, we are hopeful of better days, rather than fearful of worse, for the drama. The Cookes, the Keans, the Kembles, and the Booths are gone, it is true; and that looks bad enough. BOOTH's son, though he may read even better than his father, has not a tithe of his talent as an actor, and *is not* "the best Shakespearean representative we have," by long odds; while CHARLES KEAN is, and always was, a calf of the first chop, and a Cockney at that. So, what may become of classic tragedy we cannot pretend to say. SHAKSPEARE will go to the closet sure, and there he ought long ago to have taken refuge from the ill-usage of the boards. But neat, tasteful, well-appointed theatres, divested of all vicious associations, with good orchestras, respectable performers, well-written domestic dramas, presenting wholesome views of life, breathing a cheerful, moral tone, and happy, respectable, homelike audiences, we shall have in increasing numbers for many a day to come. Of this we are persuaded, and so mote it be.

OTHER OLD PEOPLE.

Entertainments for the Poor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I had the good fortune to be present last week at two entertainments which deserve more than the passing notice which they received from some of the papers. I refer to the exhibition of the magic lantern given by Gen. MARSHALL LEFFERTS, on Tuesday and Friday evenings, to the inmates of the Five Points House of Industry, under the charge of Rev. S. B. HALLIDAY, in which he was ably assisted by Mr. CHAS. CHESTER.

The "magic lantern" swarms on the counters of every toy-shop and every instrument-store; every country or city schoolmaster can exhibit it to the profound amazement of his pupils. "Slides" can be had cheaply and abundantly, such as they are, and this is all very well if the design is simply to amaze the youthful mind; but the common "lantern," with its rough distorted lines, its flaring coloring, its violations of truth in all details, and its utter coarseness, no more favorably compares with such an exhibition as these at the Five Points, than a sixpenny valentine with CHURCH's "Andes."

The apparatus was of a very superior order, the lenses being very large, clear and skillfully combined, and the adjustment of the calcium-light quite novel and peculiar, securing a brilliant and perfectly steady flow of light. On the entertainment of Friday evening, a camera was used which was prepared expressly for the occasion by Mr. CHESTER; this instrument enabled the operator to produce with great ease, a succession of dissolving views on the screen, and permitted a rapid substitution of slides. The objects occupied a space of full eight feet diameter on the screen, a size affording a most searching test of the artistic merits of the paintings used, and well they stood the test. It is one thing to execute a miniature on glass which shall charm the eye while it retains its diminutive size, and it is quite another thing to carry the artistic effects so delicately and thoroughly into the minuter details, that when the painting, which would fail to cover the palm of your hand, shall be searched through and through by trenchant rays of light, and expanded over a field of forty square feet, shall still remain soft in outline and shading, and shall have the power to send that peculiar thrill through the frame which only a work of high art can do. Yet so carefully has Gen. LEFFERTS selected his collection from the works of the best artists of America, England, France and Germany, that the most fastidious observer could not find fault with the airy forms that silently and rapidly came and went upon the screen. It may give some idea of the excellence of these entertainments to state that over three hundred slides were exhibited, the greater part of which were the work of first-class artists, and several of which were quite rare and costly. Especially worthy of mention were the renderings of the "Three Sisters" by WINTERHALTER, the "Little Harvesters," by METZ, and views, both by daylight and moonlight, of the interior of a castle in the middle ages. Long will it be a "thing of joy" to recall to memory those exquisite forms.

Fine, however, as was the exhibition as a work of art, there was about it a still more excellent feature. It was entirely a matter of charity to imprison these fair forms, and pass them in review before the eager faces of newsboys, and outcast children. Charity generally wears a cheap mantle; anything is good enough for paupers; a common lantern, and a hundred or two cheap slides would have done very well; the "charity" would have been accomplished, and, what is more, to a mind of ordinary calibre such a display would have seemed more "in keeping." All honor to Gen. LEFFERTS that he took a higher, nobler view of true charity than this. The audience was what he knew it would be, five hundred ragged, outcast children gathered into this Christian home, under Christian training, and eager for instruction, and three or four hundred homeless men and women; yet to this audience he deliberately took the pains to exhibit the most splendid views that art can afford, or that could adorn any saloon in New-York City, with as much care and grace as if it were to the most refined assembly of ladies and gentlemen that the city could collect! In this he showed himself to be a man of true taste, and also imbued with the genuine spirit of modern progress in education.

In times not very long past no print was deemed too coarse for a child's spelling-book or geography; the contrast in the cuts in present school-books shows a wonderful development in educational ideas.

The true principle of the instructor of youth should be that nothing can be too correct or too refined which is used in the instruction of the humblest mind; it is especially important that this principle should be adhered to in our country, where the humble tailor-boy has climbed into the President's chair.

Many thanks to Gen. LEFFERTS for vindicating this principle, and for imparting with unostentatious generosity refined and valuable, as well as interesting instruction to so many of our young and humble citizens. W. B. D.

Reciprocity of the Patent Laws.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 3, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In discussing the question of renewing the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, I hope the authorities will bear in mind the interests of American inventors, at present, as you are doubtless aware no American can take out a patent in Canada, nor in any way whatever derive any benefit from his invention in that country, whilst a Canadian who has wit enough to invent a new thing can get a patent for the whole United States by paying a trifling sum for fees at the Patent Office. This is manifestly not Reciprocity, and should be looked after. MANUFACTURER.

The Fire-Marshal.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning I find a query concerning our Fire-Marshal. Now, although much amused by the fact that the said Fire-Marshal addresses his reports to the "Mayor, Common Council and Police Justices" of our city, in order to imply that he is really a public officer, I, for one, happen to know who contributes to the fund that pays him, *i. e.*, the insurance companies, and find that few of our police force are aware of his non-official character, and in the event of a fire, wires erected at the expense of the city are immediately put to work to notify an insurance agent that he is wanted to investigate a fire, when a duly-authorized officer has already arrested a party caught in the act of setting fire to a dwelling, thereby placing him really higher in authority than our Superintendent of Police, who, according to the law, is *required* to investigate all fires occurring in this city.

Yours,
A PROPERTY-HOLDER WHO KNOWS.
NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 29, 1866.

Who Pays the Fire Marshal.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reference to your inquiry in Sunday's TIMES, I would state that the Fire Marshals both of this city and Brooklyn, and also the Insurance Patrol and Fire Insurance Detective force, are all under the same support of the insurance companies of this city, and have no official appointment, and look only to the insurance companies for their pay.

Very respectfully, F. C.
JAN. 29, 1866.

The Rutgers Institute.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the elaborate article on "Houses and Rents" in the TIMES of the 6th inst.—so crowded with facts that some inaccuracy was, perhaps, unavoidable—the following paragraph is incorrect: "Last year the Rutgers Institute vacated its fine edifice on Fifth-avenue, opposite the new reservoir, and let it to a number of families." The Institute, which was never so prosperous as at present, with its 180 pupils, occupy the premises referred to, the same ever occupied by the Institute since the present edifice was built in 1858. Respectfully yours,

H. M. PIERCE, President.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1866, No. 489 Fifth-avenue.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.

Officer MCCARTY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, yesterday, arrested GUSTAVUS FRNAK, on a charge of grand larceny preferred by FREDERICK KOCHLER, residing at No. 106 West Twenty-fifth-street. The complainant stated that on the 21st of June last, he went to the office of ALBERT FRANK, broker, doing business at No. 39 Exchange-place, for the purpose of buying gold. He paid the broker $250, receiving a receipt for the same. Finding that the name on the receipt was not his own he demanded the money, but received no satisfaction, the money having been removed by the accused. A civil suit was instituted against Mr. FRANK, which resulted in a non-suit for the plaintiff. The prisoner was admitted to bail in $1,500 to answer the charge. He is a native of Berlin, and 32 years of age.

A SEWING-MACHINE SWINDLE.

MARGARET CLARK made complaint against LYLE REED, for obtaining $1 from her under false pretences. She stated that having noticed an advertisement stating that women could learn to sew on all kinds of sewing-machines and obtain work by applying at No. 20 Greenwich-avenue, she went there and paid the dollar, but failed to obtain the tuition or the employment she sought. REED, on being questioned by the Justice, stated that they did not promise work, simply agreeing to teach applicants to "work" the machine, and exhibited the following advertisement:

LADIES LEARNED—50 this week can be learned to sew on all kinds of sewing machines, and sent to shops or recommended to get work home. Terms $1. Call at 20 Greenwich ave. Wheeler & Wilson's, Howe's new improved, Singer's, G. Baker's, W. Gibbs', and all good machines to rent by the month and for sale on the most liberal terms.

The Justice read the card, and commented severely upon the scheme, pronouncing it as one of the meanest swindles ever brought to his notice. He ordered the money received by REED from the complainant to be refunded, and cautioned the accused against continuing such operations. It is understood that several poor, hard-working girls have been victimized in this manner.

FENIAN WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

A Large Amount of Military Equipments and Ammunition Discovered—They are Claimed by Col. John O'Mahony, and Released.

Officer O'CONNOR, of the Tenth Precinct, while on duty in Grand-street about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, saw a man driving a team of horses attached to a heavy truck, loaded with six large dry goods cases, the contents of which were evidently very heavy. The driver's actions being thought suspicious by the officer, he accosted him and questioned him regarding the contents and destination of the cases. In reply to the policeman's queries, the driver made several contradictory statements, when the officer, presuming that the goods on the truck had been stolen, arrested the driver and conveyed him and the property to the police station-house at Essex Market. On reaching the station-house, the driver gave the name of DENNIS O'SULLIVAN, and stated, after considerable equivocation, that the boxes on the truck contained military equipments and ammunition, belonging to the Fenian army; and that he was conveying them down town to their destination, agreeably to orders.

O'SULLIVAN was detained at the station-house until 9 o'clock, when he was sent to Police Headquarters to be examined by Superintendent KENNEDY, and was sent by him before Justice SHANDLEY, of the Essex Market Police Court. On reaching the court an investigation was made into the circumstances of the case, during which the following note, which had been received by Capt. DAVIS, of the Tenth Precinct, from Col. JOHN O'MAHONY, of the Fenian organization, was exhibited to the Justice:

NEW-YORK, E. 17TH-STREET, 7th Feb., 1866.
The goods found with Mr. D. O'SULLIVAN are mine. He is responsible for their safe delivery.
JOHN O'MAHONY.

There being no charge against the prisoner, he was immediately set at liberty, and the property found in his possession was restored to him, when he lost no time in departing from that vicinity, whither no one seemed to know or care.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART I—No more civil cases will be called in this part during the term. The presiding Justice, G. G. BARNARD, will continue the Oyer and Terminer.

CIRCUIT—*Part II.*—Held in the General Term room by Justice CLERKE.—Court opens at 10½ o'clock.—Nos. 628, 730, 764, 784, 804, 812, 816, 818, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 840, 844, 850, 852, 856, 860.

CIRCUIT—*Part III.*—Held by Justice FOSTER, at No. 73 Duane-street.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Nos. 578, 581, 433, 311, 821, 620, 1058, 20, 656, 1079, 881, 895, 905, 675, 501, 407, 915, 776, 632, 472.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Heldby Justice SUTHERLAND—Demurrers.—Nos. 9. Issues of law and fact—Nos. 130, 135, 159, 165, 147, 166, 167, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS—Held by Justice SUTHERLAND—Nos. 62, 74, 83, 88, 97, 102. The general call commences at No. 110.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Held by Justice MCCUNN.—Nos. 1793, 1325, 1475, 4635, 969, 5537, 1755, 1799, 980½, 1549 2223, 5403, 1217, 1787, 1723. *Part II.*—Held by Justice BARBOUR.—Nos. 1938, 2330, 2368, 1756, 1764, 2392, 2396, 2398, 2400, 2402, 2408, 2412, 2414, 2416, 2418.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 114, 1308, 1376, 1398, 1807, 405, 1317, 1328, 1089, 1305, 372, 928, 1332, 805, 1050, 1307. *Part II.*—Nos. 1420, 1146, 1386, 1400, 1384, 838, 773, 1174, 1210, 1392, 254, 1509, 1410, 1411, 1112.

The Contest About the Alleged Will of the Late Widow of Aaron Burr—Motion to Settle the Issues—Over $1,000,000 of Property Involved.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM AT CHAMBERS—FEB. 7.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Nelson Chase, Eliza Jumel Trauchell, Stephen Jumel Jones et al., plaintiffs, vs. John Howard Smith, John Tyng Adams, Gideon Pott and others, defendants.—A motion was made yesterday in the Supreme Court, at Chambers, before Justice INGRAHAM, by the plaintiffs in the above action, for the purpose of settling the issues to be tried by a court and jury. The issues of law and fact involved are regarded as highly important. The action is brought for the purpose of testing the validity of a paper, purporting to be the last will and testament of Madame Eliza B. Jumel, who died in the Summer of 1865, in this City. She is reputed to have been the widow of Aaron Burr. The following is a brief statement of the facts as set forth in the pleadings. We are informed that over a million of dollars are in some manner dependent on the result.

This action is brought for the purpose of testing the validity of a paper which the defendants set up and claim to be the last will and testament of Mme. Eliza B. Jumel, late of the city, deceased. The complaint of the plaintiffs in this action alleges that Mme. Jumel died on the 16th of July, 1865, aged 96 years, at which time she was seized and possessed of a large landed property, consisting of about 120 acres of land, situated at Washington Heights, in this city, and also of certain stores located on Broadway and Liberty-street in the Second Ward of the city, and certain dwelling houses in the Twenty-second Ward, and also of lands situate in the village of Saratoga Springs, in this State, and that she died without having made any will or devise of her said real estate, and leaving her surviving as her nearest kindred and heirs-at-law, four of the plaintiffs in this action, who are her nephews and nieces; being the sons and daughters of a deceased sister of Madam Jumel. The complaint also alleges that shortly after the death of Mme. Jumel, the defendants, John Howard Smith, and John Tyng Adams, set up a certain paper writing, bearing date the 15th day of April, 1863, when she was 94 years old, which paper the defendants claim to be her last will and testament, and by which pretended will all her real and personal estate, with some trifling exceptions, are given to strangers; that is, to persons and charitable institutions having no connection with her own family. Among other pretended devises, the sum of $70,000 in cash and twelve lots of ground are given to the church of which the defendant, John Howard Smith is rector, and he is also, by this same pretended will, personally made one of the residuary legatees of the whole estate, real and personal. Nine corporations or charitable institutions are also made residuary legatees of the estate.

The complaint further alleges that, at the date of the pretended will, Mme. Jumel was of unsound mind and incapable of making a will, and that the said pretended will, so set up by the defendants, was procured from her by the fraud and undue influence of the defendant John Howard Smith, and that the same is null and void.

The answers of the defendants, John Howard Smith and of his church, and of John Tyng Adams, and Gideon Pott, and of the nine charitable institutions, deny the allegations of the complaint, touching the incompetency of the deceased and in respect to the pretended will having been obtained by undue influence or fraud, and insist that the same is a valid will of Mme. Jumel.

This action is brought for the purpose of obtaining a decree of this court, declaring the alleged will null and void, and for an injunction restraining the defendants from setting up such pretended will or claiming any interest in the estate under it.

The following papers were read on the motion yesterday. From the title of the cause, which we publish in full, it will be seen that there are some eight or ten of the most prominent charitable institutions in the city included in the action as parties defendant:

Supreme Court of the State of New-York, City and County of New-York.—Nelson Chase, Wm. Ballou Jones, Stephen Jumel Jones, Eliza Jumel Trauchell and Louisa Jumel Maddox, plaintiffs, *vs.* John Howard Smith, John Tyng Adams, Gideon Pott, the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen, at Carmansville, an Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females in the City of New-York, the Orphan Asylum Society in the City of New-York, Society of the New-York Hospital, the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the New-York Institution for the Blind, the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Children of Seamen, the Trustees of the Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New-York, the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for the Seamen of the City and Port of New-York, the American Bible Society, Eliza Jumel Perry and Paul Guillaume Raymond Perry, her husband, and Matilda Elizabeth Georgina Perry, defendants.

GENTLEMEN: On the complaint and answers in this action, or copies thereof, and on the affidavit of which a true copy is now herewith served upon you, a motion will be made in behalf of the plaintiffs, at a special term of this Court, to be holden in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 5th day of February next, at the opening of said Court, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order directing issues in this action, to be tried by jury agreeably to the draft of such order, hereunto annexed, marked Schedule A; and for such further relief, or for such other relief, or both, to said plaintiffs in the premises, as to the said Court may seem proper in the premises.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1866.

BENJAMIN F. DUNNING,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.

To Martin & Smith, Esqs., attorneys for the defendants, John Howard Smith, John Tyng Adams, Gideon Pott, the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of the Church of the Intercession at Carmansville; William Venville, Esq., attorney for the defendants, an Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females in the City of New-York; John H. Platt, Esq., attorney for the defendants, the New-York Institution for the Blind; John M. Buckingham, Esq., attorney for the defendants, the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Children of Seamen; Edward F. DeLancey, Esq., attorney for the defendants, the Trustees of the Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New-York; Anthon & Leeds, Esqs., attorneys for the defendants, the Orphan Asylum in the City of New-York; Enoch L. Fancher, Esq., attorney for the defendants, the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb; Wm. & Chas. Tracy & Talmadge, Esqs., attorneys for the defendants, the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New-York, and for the American Bible Society; C. J. & E. DeWitt, Esqs., attorneys for the defendants, the Society for the New-York Hospital; Richard H. Clarke, Esq., guardian *ad litem* for the defendant, Matilda Elizabeth Georgina Perry; Geo. Shea, Esq., attorney for Paul Guillaume Raymond Perry; Henry Daily, Sr., Esq., attorney for Eliza Jumel Perry.

The following are the issues which have been submitted to the Court, by the counsel for the plaintiffs, and for the settlement of which the motion was made yesterday:

First—Did Eliza B. Jumel, in the complaint in this action named, die at the time, and seized and possessed, as in the said complaint alleged?

Secondly—Were the plaintiffs, Wm. Ballou Jones, Stephen Jumel Jones, Eliza Jumel Trauchell, and Louisa Jumel Maddox, the next of kin and heirs at law of the said Eliza B. Jumel, deceased, as alleged in the said complaint?

Thirdly—Were the plaintiffs in this action, at the commencement thereof, seized, possessed of, and well entitled to all the real estate which was of the said Eliza B. Jumel, deceased, at the time of her death, as in the said complaint alleged? Objected to.

Fourthly—Did the said Eliza B. Jumel, deceased, die wholly intestate, without having made any will, devise, or bequest of her real or personal estate, or of either of them, or of any part of either of them, as in the said complaint alleged?

Fifthly—Is the paper writing mentioned and referred to in said complaint, as bearing date the 15th day of April, in the year 1863, or any part thereof, the will or testament of the said Eliza B. Jumel, deceased?

Sixthly—Is the indenture in the said complaint mentioned, and bearing date the 29th day of July, in the year 1865, void, as alleged in any of the answers in this action?

It is proposed that in the order of the Supreme Court, made on the decision of this motion, the following shall be incorporated:

And it is further ordered, that on the trial of said questions of fact, the plaintiffs in this action shall hold the affirmative of the first, second, third and fourth of the said issues; and that the defendants in this action shall hold the affirmative of the fifth and sixth of the said issues. And it is further ordered, that either party shall be at liberty to notice the said issues for trial, and to bring on such trial; and that this action, for the trial of said issues, shall be placed upon the Circuit Calendar, according to its date, among issues in cases involving the validity of wills, and shall be entitled to be tried in preference to any cases not of that class, except cases entitled to a preference by statute. And it is further ordered, that this action may be brought on to a final hearing and trial at the same Circuit Court, before the Judge who shall hold the same, immediately after the verdict upon said issues, or at such time thereafter as said Judge may direct.

No objection was made to the first and second issues, but the remainder were opposed as being mixed questions of law and fact. A substitute was proposed, as to whether the will was obtained by fraud, undue influence, or circumvention on the part of John Howard Smith.

The motion was argued on the part of the plaintiffs by Charles O'Conor and Ex-Judge Pierrepont; and on the part of the defendants by Mr. M. Smith, Charles Tracy and Ex-Surrogate Bradford and Mr. Stoughton.

The court took the papers and reserved its decision.

It will be seen by the foregoing that some of the most noted lawyers in New-York are engaged in the case.

Question of Practice—Action of Replevin—The Whole Value of the Goods to be Assessed by the Jury.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—FEB. 7.

Before Justice Clerke and a Jury.

Joseph F. Danton vs. Jacob Peogre.—The plaintiff in this action sold to one Weed, at that time engaged in the business of supplying sutlers, a large quantity of brandy. As plaintiff alleges, Weed procured this sale by fraudulent representations, and he therefore claimed the right to rescind the sale. Some $450 was paid by Weed in cash, and the balance in notes. Weed subsequently sold the brandy to a Mr. Gudeman, who pledged it to the defendant, with the warehouse receipt, for $1,250. The plaintiff thereupon replevined the goods, which he afterwards sold.

The counsel for the defendant stated in his opening that his client directed him not to move for a non-suit in the case, in order that he might repel the charge of fraud, but claimed that his client having advanced money on the faith of the warehouse receipts, was protected.

The Court, at the conclusion of the suit, held that there was not a particle of evidence to show that the defendant had been cognizant of the fraud, if any had been committed, and therefore directed a verdict for the defendant.

The question was then raised as to whether the jury, in assessing the value of the goods, were to assess the whole value or only the interest of the defendant as pledgee on them. The Court ruled that the whole value of the goods must be assessed by the jury, who thereupon found a verdict for the defendant, assessing the value of the brandies at $1,872.

Messrs. Genet and Goepp for plaintiff; Mr. Dyett for defendant.

Decision in Admiralty—Collision—Vessel at Anchor—Master's Liability.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Betts.

L. Kenney et al vs. W. W. Bloomer.—This was an action for collision. The libelants were the owners of the sloop *Oregon*, and alleged in their libel that on Aug. 6, 1863, the said vessel, with a cargo, was lying at anchor in the East River, near Fulton Ferry, and that at about 6 A. M., a large raft of timber, in tow of a steam-tug, came down the river and carelessly ran against the sloop and caused her to sink; and that the raft was solely under the command and direction of the steam-tug alone, and that the respondent was master of the tug and had charge of her, and that the accident was caused by carelessness on his part.

The answer denied any negligence on the part of the tug, and charged that the sloop was in fault, in that her helm was so set that she lay across the river, instead of parallel with it; that there was not room enough for the raft to pass on the Brooklyn side, and that there was no fault on the respondent's part.

The master of the *Oregon* testified that his vessel was anchored about 150 yards from the Brooklyn shore; that he was called about 6 A. M. with notice that a raft was coming against the sloop; that he came on deck and found his vessel safely anchored with two anchors and the tide running flood; that he gave the tug warning to keep off, and inquired if the raft was going to sink the sloop, and was answered: "No, Captain, it wont hurt you—it will only take you up the river a little way;" that the raft was attached to the tug by a hawser about 150 yards long, and immediately after the hail, struck the sloop with full force, starting both anchors and carrying her up the river and doing her great damage.

Held by the Court—That there is no utility in transcribing more of the testimony in order to establish the culpability of the aggression of the respondent upon the sloop and her cargo, and that the defence has been enabled to show but an exceedingly feeble semblance of exemption from responsibility therefore. That on the evidence of the respondent, and of Mr. Crary, a part owner of the tug, the respondent had acquired the clear possession, authority and mastership of the tug for this particular trip, to the exclusion in that respect of all lawful control of the nominal master of the boat, and that consequently all the allegations of the answer to the contrary are legally effaced and nullified, and the cause stands in its call on the docket, in a legal point of view, as if not answered or in fact defaulted.

That the respondent is accordingly personally liable for the injuries sustained by the sloop.

Decree for libelants, with a reference to ascertain damages.

For libelants, Mr. Scudder and Mr. Donohue; for respondent, Messrs. Flanagan & Cummings.

The United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

The Grand Jury brought in indictments in the following cases:

The United States vs. David T. Williams—For embezzling letters from the Post-office.

The United States vs. Leopold Solomon—For a similar offence.

The United States vs. John Goff—For passing a counterfeit $100 Treasury note.

The United States vs. John C. Quinn—For passing counterfeit fifty cent notes.

The United States vs. George Forest—For a similar offence.

All the defendants were arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

The Author of "Leah, the Forsaken," and Miss Bateman in Court.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Alker.

Augustin Daly vs. Kate Josephine Bateman.—This was an action commenced by Mr. Daly, the author of the celebrated play of "Leah, the Forsaken," to recover the sum of $410 for literary services, from Miss Bateman, the famous actress, now playing that drama at Niblo's Theatre. The summons was returnable on Monday last in the Marine Court, and judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiff against Miss Bateman for $499, no one appearing on her behalf. The cause now came before the Court on a motion by the defendant to open said judgment and allow her to come in and defend the action.

The defence interposed by Miss Bateman to Mr. Daly's claim is, that at the time he rendered her such services, she was an infant, viz.: only twenty years of age, and therefore not liable at law to pay. She also denied the services.

The plaintiff offered to consent to open the default if Miss Bateman would waive the defence of infancy, which was refused.

The Court offered to compel Miss Bateman to pay costs as a condition of being allowed to come in and defend, but the plaintiff declined to exact any costs from her.

The defence of infancy which Miss Bateman set up being a complete bar to the action, the plaintiff discontinued the suit.

The motion was ably argued by Richard M. Henry, Esq., for plaintiff, and by Charles H. Glover, Esq., for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 7.

By Justice Sutherland.

H. W. Ladd *vs.* James D. Stephenson; motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event of the action. George P. Brown *vs.* James D. Stevenson; the same decision. Charles M. Battel et al. *vs.* Abram L. Griffen et al.: motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event of the action, &c.

By Justice Barnard.

The People ex. rel. Gregory and M. Laren *vs.* M. T Brennan, &c.; motions denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—FEB. 7.

By Chief Justice Robertson.

Charles Carter *vs.* Andrew Clarke; motion papers settling issues with Clerk at Special Term. Eugenie Michon *vs.* A. C. Groux; motion granted. Patrick Gallagher, *vs.* Peter Curran; the sum of $23 is allowed to the defendant in addition to his costs to be adjusted. Edward Pendergast *vs.* James W. Lake; motion granted, and cause referred to referee to hear and determine.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 7.

By Judge Brady.

Dempsey *vs.* Rolston; motion denied with costs. Olsyen *vs.* Falk; motion to stay proceedings granted.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

Christopher Blake was tried and convicted of grand larceny of $900 from Edward Degraw, of No. 365 Seventh-avenue, on the 16th of January. He was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Francis Campbell pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to the City Prison for ten days.

Bernard Cumming was tried and convicted of robbery in the first degree.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 7, 1866.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '81 C.	104	100	Quick. Min. Co.	40½
3,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	103⅜	100	do	40¾
20,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	102⅜	100	N. Y. Cen.	87
3,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	102½	450	do	86⅞
1,500	U. S. 5s,10-40s.C.	94½	800	do	86⅞
4,000	do	94¾	42	Pacific M. S.Co.	185
1,500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		42	Pac. M. S. Scrip.	165
	First Series	99⅜	100	Erie Railroad	77¼
4,000	do	99⅝	500	do	77½
18,000	do ...2d Ser.	99½	500	do	77
14,000	do.3d S..Small	99	600	Reading R.	97⅝
8,000	do	99⅜	600	do	97⅞
1,500	do	99¼	2000	do	98
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.		500	do	98⅛
	New Issue	98⅜	200	do	98⅜
1,000	Mo. 6s, issued to		400	M. S. & N. I.	67⅞
	Pacific R.	79	200	do	67⅜
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	89¼	200	do	67½
12,000	Cal. 7s ...s30	116	40	Mich. Cen. R.	101
1,000	Conn. State 6s	91	200	do	100¾
5,000	do	92	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	80¼
2,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d	74	100	do	80
3,000	do	73	200	do	79¾
1,000	M.&Mo.L.G.Bs.	48⅜	2500	do	79⅞
5	Fourth Nat. Bank	97	200	Chic. & N. W.	27
80	Merchants' Bank	110	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	53⅞
25	Shoe & L. Bank	102	400	do	53⅞
25	Cen. National B'k	109	200	Chi. & R. I. ...s15	99⅜
5	do	108	400	do	99⅜
5	First National	212	400	P., Ft. W. & C.	91⅞
10	Del. & Hud. Canal	134	100	Chic. & Alt. Pr.	114
200	Cumb. Coal Pr.	44½	46	Del., L. & W. R.	140
245	West. U. Teleg'h	55	100	Chic. & Alton	115

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$20,000	U.S. 6s5-20s.C.'65	102¼	100	Erie Railroad	77⅞
24,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s		200	Cleve. & Pitts.	80⅝
	Second Series	99⅝	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	68⅛
100	Western U. Tel.	54	500	do	68
200	New-York Cen.	87⅛	500	do ...s10	68
800	Reading R.	98⅝	300	Chic. & N. W.	27
400	do ...s10	98⅜	300	Chi. & N.W.Pr.	54
1000	do ...b10	99	100	P., F. W. & C. ...s10	92¼
600	do	98⅝			

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81.Co.	104	1000	Erie R.	78⅛
20,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	102⅝	1000	do	78⅜
3,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	102½	1200	do	79
45,000	do	102⅜	2000	Reading R.	99
15,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s,		1000	do	99⅛
	Sec. Ser.	99⅝	1000	do	99⅜
18,000	do ..Th'd Ser.	99½	1000	Mich. S. & N. I.	68⅛
5,000	Missouri 6s	78⅞	500	do	68⅜
2,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M.	100	50	do	68½
100	Quick. Min. Co.	41	20	Ill. Central R.	115¼
150	do	41¼	800	Chic. & N.W.	27¼
50	West. Union Tel.	55	200	Chic. & N. W. P.	54¼
500	N. Y. Central	88	200	do	54
100	do ...s10	88	200	Chi. & R. I.	99⅛
400	do	88⅛	250	do	99⅛
400	do	88¼	300	P., Ft. & Chi.	92⅛
200	do ...b10	88⅛	100	do	92¼
30	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	185	600	Chi. & Alt. Pr.	115
200	Hudson River	100⅛			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	New-York Cen..x-d	87	500	M. So. & N. I. ...s8	67⅝
100	do ...s3	86⅞	3300	do	67⅝
100	do ...s3	87	200	do ...c	67⅝
200	Erie R....x-d	77⅝	700	do	67⅝
100	do ...s3	77⅝	300	do ...b3	67⅝
400	do ...c	77⅜	300	do	67¾
100	do ...c	77⅞	100	do ...b3	67⅝
700	do ...c	77⅞	600	Clev. & Pitts.x-d..c	80⅝
100	do ...s3	77⅞	1000	do	80⅝
200	Hud. Riv. R.	99¾	100	do ...c	80⅝
800	Reading R.	98¼	400	do ...c	80½
200	do ...s3	98⅛	200	do ...b3	80⅝
100	do ...c	98⅛	400	Chic. & R. Is. ...b3	99
100	do	98⅛	100	do ...s5	98⅞
100	do ...c	98⅛	100	do ...b10	99
300	do ...s3	98	100	Chi. & N. W.	26⅞
200	do ...b3	98⅛	100	do ...s3	26⅞
500	P.,F.W. & C. ...s3	92	100	do ...s3	26⅞
300	do	92	200	do ...b3	26⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Cum. Coal	44½	100	Mariposa Min ...s3	11
200	Maryland A. C.	15¼	300	Mich.S. & N. I. ...b3	68⅛
300	Wolf Cr. D. C.	96⅜	3700	do	68⅛
500	N. Y. Cen. R. ...x-d	87⅛	600	do ...s3	68⅛
400	do ...s3	87½	100	do ...b5	68⅛
1000	do ...s10	87¼	200	do ...s30	67⅞
100	do ...b10	87⅜	100	do	68
300	do ...b3	87⅜	800	Clev. & P. ...x-d	80⅝
200	do ...b5	87⅞	800	do ...s3	80⅝
600	Erie Railroad ..x-d	77⅞	700	do	80⅝
200	do ...s3	77⅞	1300	do ...b3	80⅝
200	do	77⅞	600	Chic. & R. I.	99⅛
700	Hud. Riv. R.	100	200	do ...s3	99⅛
100	do ...b10	100⅛	500	Chic. & N. W. ...s3	27⅛
200	Reading R. ...s3	98⅝	100	do	27⅛
200	do	98⅝	100	do	27⅛
500	do ...b3	99	100	do ...c	27⅛
500	do ...s3	99	100	Chi. & N. W. P. ...s10	54
200	do	99	100	do	54¼
200	do ...s5	99	200	P.,F.W.&C.	92¼

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	24⅛	100	Mar. Mining Co.	11⅛
100	Cum. Coal Co.	44½	500	Mich. S. & N.I. R.	68⅛
200	Wolf C. D. C. ...b3	96⅞	300	do ...s3	68⅛
300	N. Y. Cen.	87⅛	200	do ...b3	68⅛
100	do	87⅛	100	do ...b3	68⅛
100	do	87⅛	200	do	68⅛
1200	Erie R.	78⅛	200	Cleve. & P. ...b3	80
600	do ...b30	78⅛	900	do ...s3	79⅞
400	do ...s3	78⅛	700	do	79⅞
300	do ...s3	78⅛	200	do	79⅞
200	do ...b3	78⅛	100	do ...s3	79⅞
800	do	78⅛	100	do	79⅞
1000	Reading R.	98⅝	400	Chi. & N.W.	27
200	do ...s3	98⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf. ...b3	53⅞
100	do	98⅝	100	Chi. & R. I. ...s3	99
800	do ...s3	98⅝	500	P., F.W. & C.	92
400	do ...b3	98⅝			

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7—P M.

The price of gold has ruled comparatively steady to-day between 139⅛@139⅞. The deliveries continue to be made with some difficulty, owing to the moderate supply for employment in the Gold Room, which is held in few hands and only lent for the consideration of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. a day. This operation, of itself, pays a good profit to the *Bulls* of the room; while they are not inclined to push up the price above 140 ℘ cent. against the chances of the government coming into the market as a seller. The *Java* to-day carried out $360,000 in gold bars, part of the last week's receipts from California. We believe this shipment about clears the market of gold bars. There are one or two parcels of silver bars not yet disposed of. The customs demand for gold to-day was about $400,000.

The supply of money in the open market is more than equal to the demand from the stock brokers this week, at 5@6 ℘ cent. on call, and for prime paper there is a good inquiry from money-lenders at 7@8 ℘ cent. The classification of names, however, is very strict, and the second-choice bills are not in much favor, even at higher rates of interest. The banks are employing a portion of their means in buying United States compound legal-tender notes, on which they not only draw a good interest, but can count the notes as part of their 25 ℘ cent. reserve of lawful money to circulation and deposits. The 1864 notes rate from 7½@8 ℘ cent. premium on their face value for June, to 5 ℘ cent. premium for December; the 1865 notes 101½@103, according to date.

The *Java* sailed for England at an early hour this forenoon, and there was nothing done in Exchange additional to last evening's business, which left off at 107⅝@107⅞ for standard bankers'. The two days later news by the *Palestine*, at Boston, affords much satisfaction, as settling our relations with France on the Mexican question.

The government securities are in good request to-day, and a further advance was made on 10-40s and on the new 5-20s of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. On the Stock Exchange the Railway speculation had an upward turn after the heavy depressing sales of last night, and the rise on Erie at one moment was as much as 2½ ℘ cent., and on New-York Central, Reading and Michigan Southern, 1@1½ ℘ cent.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday P. M. The Railways not so strong as at the second regular board. Governments steady and in request:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tu's.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	94¼	94⅜	Northwest	26⅞	27
U. S. 5-20s	103⅛	103⅛	N. West Pref.	53⅝	53⅞
U. S. 7.30s	99⅜	99⅝	Rock Island	98⅝	99⅛
N. Y. Central	86⅛	87⅛	Fort Wayne	91⅞	91⅞
Erie	76⅞	78⅛	Cumb'land Coal	44	44⅛
Hudson	99⅜	99⅞	Quicksilver	40	41
Reading	97⅝	98⅝	Mariposa	11	11⅛
Mich. Southern	66⅞	68⅛	Canton	43⅛	43⅛
Illinois Central	115	115	Ohio Certificates	24	24⅛
Pittsburgh	79⅛	79⅞	American Gold	139⅝	139⅝
Prairie du Chien	95	95	Bills on London	107⅝	107⅝

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	110	Hanover	108
Merchants'	110½	Irving	108
America	136	Metropolitan	120½
Phenix	96	Market	112
North River	120	Shoe and Leather	102
Tradesmen's	130	Corn Exchange	110
Merchants' Exch'ge	102	St. Nicholas	99
Leather Manufac'rs'	180	Commonwealth	100
Commerce	105	Importers' & Traders'	99
Mechs' Bk'g Asso'n	100	Manufac. & Merch'ts	100
Broadway	225	N.Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k	114
American Exchange	111	Central National	109
Pacific	165	First National	210
Chatham	130	Fourth National	97½
Bank of Republic	106	Ninth National	108
Bank of N. America	106		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	98	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	103
Erie 1st M., '68	99½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex	85
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	97	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	73
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	94	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	98
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	92½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	95
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st M. '77	90	N. J. Central 1st M.	99
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M '69	99½	Pitts.,Ft.W.& Ch.1st M	98
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	92	Cleve & Pitts. 2d Mort.	91
Harlem 1st mort., '69-72	98	Cleve. & P. 3d m. con.	86
Mich. Cen. 8 p. c. '69-72	108	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M	48
Mich. C.nw 1st M.8's'82	110	Chic. & Al. 1st M.	96
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p. c. [illegible]	105½	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	95
Mich. [illegible]	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	75
N. Ind. [illegible] '68	[illegible]	Peninsula R.R. bonds	73
Mich.S.& N.I. [illegible]	[illegible]	Pitts. & Cl. 1st mort.	75
Ill. Cen. [illegible]	110	Marietta & Cin., 1st M.	84
Alton & T. H. [illegible]	[illegible]	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	84
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	87½	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	98
Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	80		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows; Receipts, $1,319,410 03—including for Customs, $391,000; on account of Loan, $44,000; Coin certificates, $508,400. Payments, $550,741 04. Balance, $87,155,506 10.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING COMPANY, JANUARY, 1866.

Capital stock		$20,401,673
Profits	$3,305,739	
Less January, 1866, dividend and tax	2,226,474	— 1,079,265
Funded debt		6,365,300
Bonds and mortgages		535,362
Total		$28,381,600
Cost of road	$25,469,544	
In lateral roads	1,822,638	
New wharves and real estate	577,178	
Total cost		27,869,360
Cash on hand	$2,370,408	
Other assets, net	368,3.6	
Together	$2,738,714	
Less for dividend as above	2,226,474	— 512,240
Total		$28,381,600

On the cost of the road and its lateral branches, $27,869,360, the gross earnings in 1865

amounted to		$11,142,518
To wit, from coal	$8,627,292	
Travel, merchandise, &c	2,515,226	
Total as above	$11,142,518	
Expenses, taxes, renewal of road, &c		6,330,248
Net result of year's traffic		$4,812,270
To interest on debt	$409,211	
New equipment, &c.,out of profits	1,339,264	
Sinking Funds	431,230	— 2,179,705
Reserved for capital 1865		$2,632,565
Balance of reserve from 1864		673,174
Undivided profits as above		$3,305,739
Out of which Jan'y, 1866, dividend and tax		2,226,474
Leaving undivided, as above		$1,079,265
The company on the 30th November, (close of fiscal year,) held for Sinking Funds		$833,911
And owed bills and debts payable		598,612
Coupons reckoned to 1st January		158,635
Renewal fund, credit, balance		16,254
Balance current, pay and freights		323,710
Total		$1,931,122
And held:		
In Bonds and Stocks	$851,928	
Material	927,321	
Bills, &c., receivable	520,177	—$2,299,426
Balance Mis. assets as above		$368,304
The undivided profits, after the January 1866 Dividend, are as above		$1,079,265
Add in Sinking Funds		833,911
Actual present surplus		$1,913,175

Comparative earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the month of January:

1866	$314,598
1865	357,784
Decrease	$43,186

From March 1:

1866	$4,443,919
1865	3,874,290
Increase this fiscal year	$570,629

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Road earned:

In year 1866	$2,535,000
In year 1865	1,402,106
January, 1866	132,000
January, 1865	98,181

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 9 bbls. Ashes, 2,968 bbls. Flour, 274 bbls. and 1,422 bags Corn Meal, 150 bushels Wheat, 5,450 bushels Corn, 6,787 bushels Oats, 1,335 bushels Malt, 940 bushels Rye, 714 bbls. Pork, 808 pkgs. Cut Meats, 318 pkgs. Lard, 241 bbls. Beef and 377 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in fair demand at $7 75 ℘ 100 lbs. Pearls continue dull and unsettled.

COFFEE—Is in fair request and steady. We quote: Java at 27c.@28c.; Maracaibo at 21½c.@23½c.; Laguayra at 21c.@23c.; Rio at 17c.@21c.; Native Ceylon at 23½c.@24½c.; and St. Domingo at 17½c.@18c., cash, in gold, ℘ lb. Sales 3,200 bags Rio within our range.

COTTON—Has been in less request and prices have been tending downward; Middlings 47c.@48½c. ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last 3,100 bales. The receipts at this port have been 110,051 bales since Jan. 1, 1866, and 533,464 bales since the commencement of the current Cotton year, Sept. 1, 1865. The week's exports, as given in our last, reached 14,897 bales. Mr. WM. P. WRIGHT, in his circular for the *Java*, gives the following statement of the movement in cotton at all the shipping ports of this country since the 1st September last: Receipts at the ports in the United States, 1,179,000 bales; export to Great Britain, 526,000 bales; export to France, 63,000 bales; export to other foreign ports, 20,000 bales; total exports, 610,000 bales; stock on hand, 573,000 bales. Of which during the past week included in the above; receipts at the ports, 69,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 37,000 bales: exports to France, 13,000 bales; exports to foreign ports, 3,000 bales; total exports, 53,000 bales. The estimated stock in this port is 239,000 bales.

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day is as follows: *Jobbers' Prices.*—Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 31c.; Atlantic D, 28c.; Atlantic F, 26c.; Laconia B, 27c.; Laconia E, 26c. Bleached Shirtings—Lonsdale, 39c.; Ballou & Son 36 inch, 35c.; Ballou & Son 33 inch, 27c.; Bartlett 36 inch, 38c.; Bartlett 33 inch, 30c.; Bartlett 30 inch, 28c. Prints—Sprague, 23½c.; Pacific, 23½c.; Hamilton, 23½c.; Richmond, 22½c.; Dunnell, 22½c.; Allen, 21½. Delaines—Hamilton, 29c.; Armures, 30c. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 31c.; Winthrop, 27c. Corset Jeans—Pepperell, 36c.; Bates, 28c. Canton Flannels—Hamilton, 35c.; Salmon Falls, 37c. Ticks—Hamilton, 52½c.; Hamilton D, 47½c. Stripes—York, 42c.; Harvester, 33c. Denims—Manchester, 40c.; Pearl River, 57c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail in good demand; Myer's I X L, 1¼ inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 48c.@73c.; 3 inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 68c.@$1 12. The following dispatches were received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day: Chicago—Fair amount of business doing; would be better were prices settled. Cincinnati—Market a trifle firmer, and a little more active, with much room for improvement, however. St. Louis—There was a somewhat lively demand for certain staples yesterday, sufficient to make prices firm. Buyers from out of town are here.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in pretty fair demand to-day, at uniform prices. Sales since our last 8,850 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 90@$7 50; inferior to choice Extra State at $7 75@$8 35, chiefly at $7 80@$8 10; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 50@$8 70 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 90	@$7 50
Extra State	7 75	@ 8 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 75	@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 50	@ 8 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 75	@11 25
Extra Genesee	8 40	@12 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 40	@15 00

Southern Flour is quiet but firm; sales since our last 600 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 for poor to good, and $10@$15 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is unaltered; sales 280 bbls. Extra at $8@$11 15 ℘ bbl. Rye is very quiet, including Superfine at $4 75@$5 90 ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in good demand at $4 10@$4 25 for Western, $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey, $4 40 for Fairfax, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 1,100 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been held above the views of most buyers, and has been lightly dealt in. The few sales effected were to local purchasers, for milling purposes, and at a slight reduction. Sales since our last 22,500 bushels poor to strictly prime Milwaukee Club at $1 65@$1 77 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in limited request, closing a shade lower and quite heavily. Sales since our last 35,000 bushels, at 78c.@81c. for unsound, and 81½c.@84c. for sound mixed Western in store and delivered, and 81c.@83c. for new Yellow, ℘ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, partly for export, including State, at 57c.@58c.; and Jersey and Pennsylvania at 51c.@53c.; old Western at 56c.@57c. from store; new Western at 42c.@47c.; Canada at 56c. ℘ bushel. Barley has been in request and buoyant; sales since our last, 9,000 bushels choice Canada West at $1 20 ℘ bushel. Rye has been quiet but steady; 2,000 bushels North River sold at $1 00 ℘ bushel. A small lot of Barley Malt changed hands at $1 40 ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River bale has been in fair request and held firmly at 80c.@95c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet, to-day, including last year's crop at 25c.@65c., and two years' old at 15c.@45c. ℘ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in moderate demand and steady.

METALS—Copper has been neglected and prices have been depressed. Iron has been more sought after, especially Scotch Pig, at rather easier prices. Lead, Tin, Spelter and Zinc are inactive. We quote: Ingot Copper at 36c.@37c. ℘ lb.; No. 1 American Pig, $49@$51; No. 2, $47@$48 50; Scotch Pig, $48 50@$50; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $102@$125 ℘ ton; Pig Lead at equal to $9 40@$9 55 ℘ 100 lbs.; Spelter at 10c.@11½c. ℘ lb.; Straits Tin at 26c.@26½c., in gold, and Banca Tin at 26½c.@27c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Sheet Zinc, 13½c.@15c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—A limited business has been transacted in this line at drooping prices. We quote: New-Orleans at 95c.@$1 18; Porto Rico at 38c.@75c.; Cuba at 32c.@48c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue dull and heavy, including Spirits of Turpentine at 90c.@97½c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $7@$7 50; Resin at $4 75@$15 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $2 87½@$4 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been very moderately inquired for, though prices have favored purchasers. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 48@$1 50; Bleached Whale at $1 60; Crude Sperm at $2 45; Unbleached do. at $2 60; Lard Oil at $1 80@$1 90; Red Oil at 85c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 41@$1 42 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues inactive and heavy, closing at 31½c.@32½c. for Crude; 51c.@52½c. for Refined in bond, and 69c.@71c. for do. free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—The demand for Pork has been less active, to-day, and prices have been lower and less buoyant, though, toward the close, the market rallied, on a partial revival of the speculative inquiry. Sales since our last 4,650 bbls., in lots, at $29 62½@$29 87½ for new Mess, closing at $29 87½ regular; $29 for one year old Mess; $23@$23 50 for Prime Mess, and $21 50@$21 75 for new Prime ℘ bbl. Also, 5,500 bbls. new Mess, for February and March, sellers' option, at $29 50@$29 87½ ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand at 11c.@12c. for Shoulders, and 16c.@18c. for Hams; sales 190 pkgs. Bacon is quiet, including Cumberland Cut at 15c.@15½c.; Short Rib at 16c.@16½c.; Long Ribbed, 15½c.@15½c.; Long Clear at 15½c.@16c.; Short Clear at 16½c.@17½c.; Long Cut Hams at 15½c.@17c. ℘ lb.; sales, 160 pkgs. Dressed Hogs are in good request and quoted up to 12½c.@13c. for Western, and 13½c.@14c. for City, ℘ lb. Lard favors sellers; sales 1,400 tcs. and bbls. at 15½c.@18½c., the latter an extreme for very choice; also 750 lbs., March delivery, sellers' option, part at 18c. ℘ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand at $13 50@$16 50 for Extra Mess, and $11@$14 for Plain Mess; also, $16 50@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for New Extra do.; sales have been reported of 450 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive and nominal. Beef Hams are quiet at $41@$43 ℘ bbl.; sales 160 bbls. Butter is in demand at 28c.@38c. for poor to prime, 40c.@45c. for fancy State, and 20c.@33c. for Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is in active request and quoted up to 15c.@21c. ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ℘ lb	35	@45
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℘ lb	30	@40
Half-firkin tubs, State—first quality, ℘ lb	40	@42
Half-firkin tubs, State—second quality, ℘ lb	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ℘ lb	40	@42
N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ℘ lb	37	@39
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ℘ lb	35	@37
N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ℘ lb	33	@35
Ordinary State—Welch tubs, ℘ lb	28	@32
Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ℘ lb	32	@35
Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ℘ lb	27	@30
Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, ℘ lb	23	@25
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ℘ lb	23	@25
Common Western—firkins, ℘ lb	20	@23
Canada Butter—good to fine, ℘ lb	27	@30
Roll Butter—good to fine, ℘ lb	30	@31
Roll Butter—extra in cloth, ℘ lb	31	@33

CHEESE.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	19½	@21
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	18½	@19
Farm Dairies—first quality	18	@20
Farm Dairies—second quality	16	@17
Farm Dairies—common	15	@17
Orange County—flat skimmed	15	@18

SUGARS—Have been in request and steady. Sales since our last 340 hhds., including Cubas, &c., part at from 10½c.@13c¼.; and 1,850 boxes Havanas, part at 11c.@12½c. ℘ lb. We quote: Fair to good Grocer's at 11½c.@12½c.; do. do. refining, at 10½c.@11½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate demand. We quote: 14c.@17½c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last 134,000 lbs. at 14½c.@16½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 127,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12¾c., and 14,000 lbs. Grease at 12c.@12½c ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been quiet since our last; prices have been firm. We quote: Sound Lugs, 5c.@7½c.; Common Leaf, 6½c.@11c.; Medium Leaf, 8c.@9c.. Good Leaf, 9½c.@16c.; Fine Leaf, 12c.@18c.; Selections, 15c.@20c. ℘ lb. in gold. By auction, on Government account, sales have been made of 9 hhds. Virginia Common Lugs at 9c.; 8 hhds. do., 7½c.; 7 hhds. Low Leaf, 12½c.; 7 hhds. Medium, 13½c.; 5 hhds. do., 11½c.; 10 hhds. Long Leaf, 16½c.; 10 hhds. do., 19½c.; 8 hhds. English, 19½c.; 5 hhds. do., 19c.; 4 hhds. Manufactured Fillers, 28c.; 5 hhds. do., 42c.; 5 hhds. Common Bright Lugs, 20c.; 5 hhds. Bright Fillers, 36½c.; 5 hhds. do., 23c.; 5 hhds Bright Low Leaf, 42½c.; 5 hhds. Bright Good leaf, $1 42½c.; 6 hhds. Bright Fine Leaf, $1 77½c.; 2 boxes Bright Leaf, 95c.; 1,133 hhds. Stems, 1½c.@1½c. ℘ lb. in gold.

WHISKY—Is extremely dull and unsettled in price.

WOOL—The principal demand has been for combing wools, which have been held with much firmness. Other kinds have been inactive and depressed. Included in the sales have been 210,000 lbs. domestic fleece at from 50c.@75c.; 37,000 lbs. do. pulled at from 55c.@67c.; 17,000 lbs. California at 35c.@36c.; 340 bales foreign, part Cape, at 38c.@40c. ℘ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 100 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ℘ lb.; also, by steamer, 80 hhds. Tallow at 22s. 6d., and 35 tcs. Lard at 25s. ℘ ton. For London, 90,000 bushels Oats, part at 6d.@6½d. ℘ bushel. For Glasgow, 1,000 bbls. Tar on private terms.

PERSONAL.

NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PARTIES having furnished substitutes in anticipation of, or after the call of Dec. 19, 1864, and received no bounty since, will please address immediately JUSTICE, New-York Post-office.

TO LET.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, IN BROOKLYN, ON the Heights, with views of New-York Bay and City; one of the most elegant residences in this city or Brooklyn; house large, complete and first-class; stable, grape-houses, green-houses, &c., &c.; grounds very extensive; the whole establishment will be rented to a private family, as the owner is going abroad; rent $12,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET AT ASTORIA—THE COUNTRY seat of the subscriber at Astoria, on the bank of the river, five minutes' walk from the steamboat landing. The location is healthy, the house is partially furnished and has fourteen bedrooms. The grounds contain a variety of fine ornamental and choice fruit trees, in full bearing, an ice-house, (filled,) a laundry building, with sleeping apartments, stables and other requisite outbuildings. The garden is large and now prepared for seeding. Communication frequent by Harlem boats and by the city cars, via 86th-st and 34th-st. Ferry. Apply to BYAM K. STEVENS, No. 158 Pearl-st.

TO LET—TWO VERY DESIRABLE GOTHIC brick cottages, on Castleton-avenue, Staten Island, with handsome lawn, garden, stone stable, &c.; spring water brought into basement and to the stable. The buildings are pleasantly situated, and in a very healthy location. Basement—kitchen, two store-rooms, cellar, &c. First story—parlor, dining-room, library and store-rooms. Second story—five bedrooms. Attic—three bedrooms. Within a few minutes' walk of Factoryville. Apply to the subscriber, on the Shore-road, or No. 40 Exchange-place. EDWARD BEMENT.

TO LEASE—A SUPERB SALESROOM, SECOND floor, on the northwest corner of Broadway and 20th-st.; easy of access from the Broadway entrance, as well as that on 20th-st.; the room is about 65x18, with seven handsome French plate-glass windows, fronting on both streets, and is situated midway between Union-square and Fifth Avenue Hotel. Those engaged in a light, genteel business will find it their interest to avail themselves of this favorable opportunity. None others need apply at Room No. 1,208 Broadway, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.

FORDHAM ON HARLEM.—TO LEASE, THE country seat of Nathaniel P. Bailey, Esq., situated on Fordham Heights, near Kingsbridge, with about 30 acres of land in lawn, garden, &c., including mansion, coach-house, stables, gas-house, greenhouse, gate-house, ice-house, and garden with every variety of fruits. Rent $4,000. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSE TO LET FOR THE SUMMER, FURNISHED.—A three-story, brick, high-stoop house, well-furnished throughout, with two-story extension; fifteen rooms in all; within a stone's throw of the corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st., will be let to a good tenant from the 1st of May to the 1st of October; rent $600 a month. Address F. B. G., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—Four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front, near 5th-av. Hotel; size 23x65x100; also, unfurnished four-story brown-stone, 20x65x100. CHAS. P. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 5 Broad-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1 A FOUR-STORY brown-stone front high-stoop house, 20x50 feet, in 24th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., with the furniture; price $300 per month. Apply in person to FRANCIS H. SLADE, No. 74 Leonard-st.

TO LEASE—NO. 39 BROAD-ST., EAST SIDE, just below Exchange-place. It is a substantial four-story brick store, 30 feet 8 inches by 121 feet; will be leased for a term of years to a responsible tenant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE STORE TO LEASE.—THE entire building No. 16 Warren-st., from 1st May next. Will be altered to suit the tenant and put in complete order. Apply to New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 14 Broad-st.

TO LET—A LARGE STORE OR HALL ON SECond floor of No. 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.; also front and corner room. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 59 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE ON HUDSON-ST., OPPOsite St. John's Park. Could be altered for business purposes. Would make a good boarding-house. R. AMERMAN, No. 1,148 Broadway. 8 to 9 A. M., 4 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—IN A FIRST-CLASS NEW HOUSE, NO. 146 East 46th-st., the third, fourth and fifth floors, to small families. For information, inquire of C. SMITH, on the premises.

TO MERCHANTS.—A PROPRIETOR OF A plot of ground, 75x100 feet, on a side street above Park-place, will improve the same for a tenant, if a proper inducement of rent should be offered. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE BROWN-STONE front dwelling-house, No. 166 5th-av., with the stable in the rear. For terms, &c., apply to G. BLAGUE, Jr., No. 101 Reade-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE MILL PREMISES NOS. 357, 359 AND 361 West 24th-st., with steam engine, &c., ready for immediate use. Apply to CHARLES CONGDON, No. 69 William-st.

TO LET—IN 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., a five-story English-basement house, with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to E. D. LORD, No. 36 Broadway.

STEAM-POWER, WELL-LIGHTED rooms, large and small, with heaters, adapted for manufacturing and mechanical purposes. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 180 Centre-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—STORE NO. 264 BOWERY to let, suitable for dry goods, fancy goods or millinery. Apply to DAVIDSON BROTHERS, Nos. 264 and 264½ Bowery.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN WAVERLEY-place, near Broadway, to let. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—A LARGE FOUR-STORY STORE on Maiden-lane, running through to Liberty-st., for a term of years. BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN WALL-ST. UNTIL the 1st of May from March 1. Address Box No. 266 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—NO. 60 MAIDEN-LANE, EXTENDING through to Liberty-st. Apply to E. H. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICES IN NO. 17 NASSAU-ST. TO LET. —Basement, first and second floors. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 275 FRONT-ST. APPLY to O. B. TWEEDY, No. 126 Duane-st., third story.

MISCELLANEOUS.

METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given that Certificates of Discharge for such of the members of the former Volunteer Fire Department as are entitled thereto, pursuant to Section 19, Chapter 249, Laws of 1865, are ready for delivery, and will be distributed in the following order:

Engine Companies Nos. 1 to 25, inclusive, on THURSDAY, 8th inst.

Engine Companies Nos. 26 to 53, inclusive, on FRIDAY, 9th inst.

Hose Companies Nos. 1 to 30, inclusive, on WEDNESDAY, 14th inst.

Hose Companies Nos. 31 to 61, inclusive, on THURSDAY, 15th inst.

Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 1 to 18, inclusive, on FRIDAY, 16th inst.

Parties desiring certificates must apply in person.

For the accommodation of such persons as cannot conveniently attend during the day, the office will be open from 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., on each of the dates specified.

Foremen of companies are requested to be present with their roll-books at the time appointed for issuing certificates. By order of the Board.

CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE, Secretary.

NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS.

JOHN STEPHENSON, Esq., car manufacturer, East 27th-st., New-York, has raised his men's wages, owing to the high rates of rent and provisions, and it is hoped that others will follow his example.

A WORKINGMAN.

THE EUREKA COFFEE POT, WHICH does its work in the most perfect manner, saving all the aroma and flavor of both tea and coffee, producing a delicious beverage and effecting a great economy. Dealers supplied by Messrs. LANDERS, FRARY & CLARK, No. 31 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—BILLIARD TABLE, SLATE BED, six pockets, in good order. Also balls, cues, &c., low for cash. For particulars, inquire in the butter-store No. 17 Greenwich-av.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—REMOVAL.—T. B. STEWART has removed his marble and slate mantel warerooms from 274 Canal-st. to 805 6th-av., at the junction of Broadway.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS—A FIRST-CLASS camera for sale. Inquire in the paint-store in West 11th-st., next 6th-av., from 10 till 2.

FOR SALE.

A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

1½ HOURS FROM NEW-YORK BY RAIL.

Comprising mansion farm-house, green-house, ice-house, &c., with 145 acres of tillable land, (50 acres meadow land,) and a large variety of young and choice fruit trees. The whole premises are in perfect order and will be sold at a bargain.

Also, A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE, with 10 to 25 acres, as the party may require; location very desirable for persons doing business in New-York.

Apply to R. C. BACON, at the Hope Express Company, No. 162 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BLOCK OF LAND IN THE SEVENTH WARD.

The residence of the late William B. Crosby, comprising the entire block of ground bounded by Rutgers'-place, Clinton, Cherry and Jefferson streets, containing about 42 lots, with the large stone mansion-house thereon, is now offered for sale, by direction of the heirs. It will be sold in one parcel or in lots, to suit purchasers. This property is well adapted to either manufacturing or commercial purposes.

For maps and full particulars, as to price, terms, &c., apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

On Dey-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st., five-story brown-stone store	$45,000.
ALSO,	
On Vesey-st., five-story brick store	$45,000.
ALSO,	
On Washington-st., five-story brick store	$45,000.
ALSO,	
An elegant house on 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; or to let, furnished or unfurnished	
ALSO,	
35 lots on 106th and 107th sts. and 10th-av.	$3,500.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY.

COCKRILL & SEYMOUR,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Knoxville, Tenn.,

Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE

By BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

Three stores on Pine-st.
One store on Libert -st.
One on Front-st., running through to one on South-st.
One on Stone-st., running through to South William.
Three buildings on Centre-st., corner of Worth.
Three on Broadway, and a valuable leasehold on Broadway.
Property on Worth, Leonard, &c., &c.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON FIFTH-AVENUE FOR SALE BY ORDER OF HEIRS, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A four-story brown stone house and lot, situate on 5th-av., near 32d-street, first-class in every respect. It was built by the late owner for his own occupancy, planned and superintended by one of the best architects in the city. The main house is seventy feet deep, with a two-story extension of thirty feet. The parlors, dining-room and library are beautifully frescoed, rosewood doors, &c. Library wainscoted in oak, with bookcases to match. Dining-room and halls to fourth story wainscoted in black walnut. Door-casings, window-sashes and hall above first floor in hardwood; is replete with all modern improvements and conveniences. The chandeliers, gas-fixtures, mirrors in the parlors, dining-room, library and hall, and which vary in size from 56 by 96 to 68 by 144, will be sold with the house. The furniture, most of which is new and made to order by Roux and Bembe and Kemble, will, if desired, be also sold with the premises. For cards of admission and more full particulars, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT BEVERLY, MASS.—"THE Old Burley Estate."—The house of brick, three stories, containing two large parlors, dining-room, two kitchens, nine sleeping rooms, with furnace and gas; a large two-story shed and outbuildings attached, with well and cistern under cover; stable and carriage-house lately fitted up in good style; about 2½ acres of land in high cultivation, well stocked with choice fruit, pears, apples, grapes, strawberries, &c., in bearing.

Beverly is upon the sea-shore, just beyond Nahant, an hour's ride by rail from Boston, noted for its healthy position, fine fishing, rides and sea views; is much sought as a summer resort by the Bostonians; the house is in good repair, partially furnished ready to occupy; price $12,000. J. M. LOVETT, No. 29 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

TO THOSE WHO DESIRE TO AVOID crowded cars and dirty streets the following choice property, situated in the most desirable part of Staten Island, and within (45) forty-five minutes of Wall-st.: A small brick villa, in perfect order, with garden, fruit, coach-house, &c., and 5 acres of ground; price $16,000. A handsome frame villa, twelve rooms, with one acre of ground tastefully laid out, and furnished—$16,500. A large mansion, with five or eight acres of ground, all necessary outbuildings, including bath-house; price, with five acres, $30,000; with eight acres, $40,000. For further particulars address WM. JEFFREY, No. 88 Beaver-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,676 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Elegantly located, 1 mile from the landing at Newburgh; containing 6 acres of fine land, abundance of fruit; first-class house, barn, carriage-house, &c., in complete order. Also for sale, large and fine residence in the village of Newburgh. For further particulars, apply to PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated on the bluff overlooking the Bay and Harbor of New-York, about one mile from Fort Hamilton and six miles from Fulton Ferry. The premises consist of 7 acres of land, running down to the water and well stocked with fruit; a brick mansion, with wings, containing 17 rooms; carriage-house, barn, ice-house, &c. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, No. 92 Warren-st.

FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND SOUND—With a fine water front and views, a beautiful residence, located at Orienta, near Mamaroneck. There is a large house, with all the necessary outbuildings; abundance of choice fruits and flowers; grounds and house well shaded. Price varying from $30,000 to $35,000, according to the quantity of ground wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM for sale, from 30 to 67½ acres, two miles east of Peekskill. House containing 18 rooms and 12 pantries. Large carriage-house, stables and barn in good order; four orchards and five springs of water. Also, villa site, beautiful view of Hudson River. Address JAMES H. JACOBS, Peekskill Post-office, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—THE large and commodious dwelling house, in complete order, corner of Main-st. and Washington-place, opposite the Brick Church; the house contains from 12 to 15 rooms, and is well calculated for a boarding-house or private family. Apply to GEORGE BARRELL & SON, No. 68 Wall-st., or SAMUEL W. BALDWIN, Orange.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIdence, one mile from the depot at Paterson, N. J. Large dwelling, nearly new, with barns, stables and other outbuildings, suitable for a gentleman's residence; 2½ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shade trees. Price, $12,000. If desirable, more land may be had. Apply to A. A. FONDA, Paterson, N. J.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale—Consisting of a handsome modern-built house, containing all the modern improvements; suitable alike for Winter or Summer occupancy; ten acres of land and all necessary outbuildings; location within 12 miles from the City Hall by two lines of railroad. Address ADVERTISER, Box No. 1,477 New-York Post-office.

FARM FOR SALE—ON LONG ISLAND, 16 miles from the city, of about 80 acres, 10 of which are woodland; under good cultivation, well watered, and bordering a fine lake; has a good house and plenty of outbuildings, and all in good order; would make a very desirable country residence. For other particulars inquire of T. C. THORNS, No. 33 Reade-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE OF THE MOST elegant, extensive and costly residences in the city; location in the upper part of the city, near 5th-av., with several lots of ground; will be sold or rented with the furniture. Rent $14,000 per annum. Price $110,000 without furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ASTORIA.—FOR SALE—TWO VERY DESIRAble houses on Tunswick Terrace, with two acres of land, stable, and handsome trees and shrubbery; also, cottage to lease. Inquire of Dr. JOHN W. SCOTT, on the premises, or of JAMES S. POLHEMUS, No. 39 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AT $25,000, FOR THIS WEEK only, four of those beautiful four-story brown-stone high-stoop houses on the south side of 49th-st., 100 feet west of 6th-av., 21x8 front and rear, 53 feet deep; lot half the block. Inquire of the owner on the premises. Possession on the 1st of March.

FOR SALE—ON CLINTON-ST, BROOKLYN, 4 minutes' from Wall-st. ferry a three-story brick house, elegantly finished and replete with all the modern improvements. Any person wanting an elegant house and willing to pay for comfort, location, &c., may address M., Box No. 2,213 New-York Post-office.

MACFARLANE & WELLS, REAL ESTATE Agents, Yonkers, offer for sale a large number of desirable first-class residences. They have also a number of desirable furnished houses to let. Property owners having houses, stores and lots to let, are invited to register them on our books.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK store and dwelling-house, No. 43 Macdougal-st., corner of King, with large vaults, sub-cellar and being one of the best grocery stands in the city. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st. of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM OF 80 ACRES, with good dwelling-house, barn, carriage-house, granary, &c., in Fairfield County, 2½ hours from New-York, half a mile from Milton Depot on the Norwalk and Danbury Railroad. Immediate possession, and low price. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

LOTS ON FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET FOR SALE.—Four full lots on the north side of 55th-st., 100 feet west of 2d-av.; street sewered and paved; three-fourths can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Apply to WM. H. KING, No. 257 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON CLINTON-AV.—A LARGE new house, containing every improvement, built by days' work for the present owner, and eight lots of ground; in the best location on the street. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, Fulton-av., corner Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—IN Rockland County, of 56 acres, six in wood, balance highly improved, two orchards, good house and barn; near railroad station. The owner can be seen at A. SERGEANT'S, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY ATTIC AND BASEment frame dwelling, two lots, southwest corner of 19th-st. and 4th av., Brooklyn; marble mantels, sliding doors, with stained glass in parlors. FLANDREAU, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF THIRTY ACRES, with dwelling-houses, barns, &c., within two miles of Morristown, N. J. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND 100 FEET square on Thompson, near Bleecker-st., a desirable location for putting up a large factory. Apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

$15,500.—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house and lot No. 267 West 34th-st. For particulars and permit, apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway, corner 34th-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON THE HEIGHTS, an elegant brown-stone house, with the complete and costly furniture. Price $45,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON Broadway, between Chambers and Warren sts., opposite the Park. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house on Murray Hill, between 5th and 6th avs., in splendid order. S. F. IRELAND, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON STUYVESANT-SQUARE, THE first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 149 East 15th-st; house 22.1x60; lot 22.1x128.3; price $28,000. Apply at No. 293 Broadway, Room No. 6.

BROOKLYN LOTS AND CASH TO EXCHANGE for city or country property not too heavily mortgaged. S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NO the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, about 9 miles from Harlem, two country seats. One consists of a large stone mansion, with furnace, hot and cold water, conservatory, &c. The house is one of the finest and most elegant country residences in the vicinity of New-York. Has grapery, cider press, barns, stable, farm-house, &c., and will be sold with 24 or more acres of land. Adjoining there is a large gothic cottage, with garden, &c. The situation is perfectly healthy, and free from nuisances of any kind. A fine stream of water on the premises. Also, a frame house with from 10 to 15 acres of land. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—THE UNITED STATES HOTEL GROUND AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—For sale, to close an estate, the plot of ground at Saratoga Springs, heretofore occupied by the United States Hotel, and comprising about five acres, with a frontage on Broadway of 290 feet, about 470 feet on Division-st., about 550 feet on Railroad-av., and about 775 feet on the southerly line. This affords, probably, the best site for a hotel in the Union, and is recommended to hotel proprietors and capitalists. Title perfect; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ELEGANT AND EXTRA-WIDE HOUSE AND LARGE STABLE LOT FOR SALE—For sale on Gramercy Park, an extra-wide house, first-class and perfectly modern in all its appliances. Large and extra dining-room and butler's pantry, with unobstructed light and ventilation. Stable lot 34 feet wide by half the block in depth.

This is one of the best and most comfortable, complete and roomy dwellings, with stable privilege, for sale in the city. It also has the pro-rata fee-right in the private park upon which it fronts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE — AT WESTPORT, CONN. THE late residence of Jonas H. Phelps, deceased, 47 miles from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad, situated in the centre of the village, nearly opposite the new stone church; the house contains 12 rooms, hall running through it; double parlors, high ceilings; large, sloping and finely shaded lawn in front; large cisterns, good well of water, large garden and ample room for stables, &c., in the rear; price $8,000. Apply to JOHN W. TAYLOR, Westport; H. H. TAYLOR, No. 215 Front-st.; G. M. PHELPS, American Telegraph Office, Broadway, and No. 55 First-st., Williamsburgh.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE near Long Branch, Hillside, the residence of the late Henry P. Havens, at Rumson's Neck, Shrewsbury, N. J.; about 70 acres, with commodious dwelling-house, outhouses, &c.; the view of the ocean and general landscape is very fine; this place is well adapted to the wants of a large family, or would make a commodious and attractive house for Summer boarders; possession at once; health unmistakable; two railroads within short riding distance, and everything to recommend it. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—FURNISHED.—First-class, three-story, brick, high basement and sub-cellar; all modern improvements; equidistant between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; 15 minutes' time from Broadway; on one of the most delightful corners in that charming neighborhood; mirrors made to fit the parlors; with or without furniture, &c.; paintings and statuary selected with great care in Italy; stable, horses and carriages; family going to Europe; terms liberal. Address Box No. 1,782 Post-office, New-York, appointing an interview.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brick house, No. 122 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights; possession to be given on the 1st of May next. This house is 26 feet 6 inches by 70 feet, the lot being 150 feet deep, with store in the rear, on Furman-st.; is furnished with all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, water, a large sub-cellar, laundry, &c.—and commands a magnificent view of the river and harbor. For terms and permits to view the house, apply to GEO. G. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWNSHIP OF RYE, near Portchester depot, the former residence of the late E. J. Swords, commanding a view of Long Island Sound and adjacent country for more than 20 miles. The house is large and in complete order; outbuildings are of recent construction with every convenience. The grounds contain over 8 acres and are finely improved; fruit trees of choice varieties and shade trees of large growth. The whole property in perfect order. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT BAY Ridge, L. I., with seven acres of CHOICE LAND, four miles from Hamilton Ferry, consisting of a commodious house, 45x40, with about 18 rooms, ice-house, stable, &c.; lawn, handsomely laid out by Downing, and furnished with a variety of shrubbery, and garden well stocked with all kinds of fruit; the premises will be shown. Apply to CATHARINE P. HOLDEN, No. 15 West 12th-st., or to JAMES C. HOLDEN, Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF THE HUDSON River Railroad, about 30 miles from New-York, one of the most elegant country residences in the vicinity of this city; about 50 acres of land; house large and roomy, with every modern convenience that can be had in the city; outbuildings large and numerous; grape-houses, green-houses, &c., &c.; views unsurpassed. Price for sale with horses, carriages, furniture, &c., &c., $85,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A GENTEEL THREE-STORY AND BASEment high-stoop house, No. 82 Lexington-av., for sale, with or without furniture, all in good order, and neatly fitted up by the owner for his own use; also that nice, new brown-stone front house, No. 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av., for sale; all modern improvements and in good order. For letter to see the houses, apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS FARM FOR SALE, with stock and implements if desired; 140 acres excellent land, sold together or divided; large double house, with 14 rooms and all necessary out-buildings. Location cannot be surpassed for health and beauty of scenery; convenient to churches, schools and depot; 1½ hours from New-York by New-Jersey Central Railroad. GEO. S. COMSTOCK, No. 44 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES AND LOTS for sale at about one-third of New-York prices. A three-story brick dwelling, 20x36 feet, three parlors deep, $7,000; frame house on a corner, and two lots, $7,000; three three-story dwellings, all modern improvements, 20x36 feet, $5,500 each; three three-story frame houses, 16.8x36 feet, $3,500 each. S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 83D-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4th avs., a superior modern-built three-story and basement, high-stoop brick-house, containing sixteen rooms; marble mantels, gas, croton, back stairway, &c.; will be sold with or without the lot adjoining, which is laid out as a garden and grapery; both lots are extra size. Apply to GEO. BRANDON, No. 4 Tryon-row, City Hall-square.

FOR SALE.—ASTORIA.—A COTTAGE COMmanding a beautiful view of Hellgate; healthy location; land 150x150 feet, with stables, choice fruit trees and shrubbery; the house has all the modern improvements; gas, water, burglar-alarm, &c.; within five minutes' walk of the landing; in every respect a first-class residence. Apply to A. H. STEVENS, No. 158 Pearl-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—NO. 88 10TH-st., between 5th-av. and University-place, built for the owner in the best manner, with brick partition from cellar to attic; gymnasium, and other conveniences to be found in no other house in the city; fountain and superb magnolias in the garden; also the furniture, if desired. Apply on the premises between 1 and 3 P. M.

MONTCLAIR, NEW-JERSEY.—FOR SALE, house on Park-st., $3,500; house on Valley-road, $5,000; house on High-st., $5,500; house on Union-st., $2,500; house on Park-av., with eleven acres of ground, $10,000; two houses on Walnut-st., with one and a half acres of ground, $2,500. Building sites from one to twelve acres. Apply to WM. JACOBUS, Montclair, N. J.

AN 18 ACRE FARM FOR SALE AT JAMAICA, L. I.—House two-story and wing, fifteen rooms, large barn, all necessary outbuildings; plenty of all kinds of fruits; three-fourths of a mile to three railroad stations; hours 10 to 1. GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY, stock, fixtures, &c., complete, doing a splendid business, in one of the best locations for first-class trade in the city. To a party applying immediately, will be sold at a great bargain. For further particulars call at No. 581 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO DWELLING HOUSES, HATter's shop and outbuildings, with lot attached of about three acres, at Millburn, N. J.; the premises will be sold as a whole or in parcels to suit; title good; terms easy. Apply on the premises to WILLIAM PETTIGREW or JOHN WHITEHEAD, No. 145 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

YONKERS COUNTY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Good house, 16 rooms, barn, carriage-house, &c., with 6 acres, fine orchard and abundance of fruit; good view of the Hudson River; location unsurpassed—on North Broadway. Inquire on the premises, or of DE VOE BROTHERS, No. 211 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON A SIDE STREET, WITHIN A few doors of 5th-av., and near the 5th-av. Hotel, one of the best built houses in the city, of extra width, with extended room on the first floor; complete in every respect; early possession. Price $80,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—$3,500, $3,800.—Two gothic frame houses, Nos. 224 and 230 Dean-st., Brooklyn. Three stories, filled with brick, water, gas, &c.; convenient to all ferries. Apply to H. THOMAS, 256 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, between 6 and 7 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop house, No. 147 4th-st., near Washington-square; three rooms deep to second story; price low and terms easy. Apply to MOORE & BROWN, No. 31 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD THREE-STORY BRICK house in Ridge-st. near Grand; price, $6,500. Also, three-story stores and houses in Broome-st., near Ridge; price, $4,500 each. PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF KINDERhook, a small place of three acres; two dwelling-houses, barn, ice-house and other outhouses; five miles from depot. Price $3,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE — A SPLENDIDLY-FURNISHED house on Murray Hill; possession given immediately. Apply to LODER BROTHERS & CO., Nos. 313 and 315 Broadway.

LENOX PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, THREE pieces of property, with dwelling-houses thereon, situated in Lenox, Mass. W. E. SEDGWICK, No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house on 56th-st., near 2d-av.; also a two-story and basement brick house on 4th-av., between 81st and 82d sts. Apply to MORGAN & BROWN, No. 721 3d-av.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA—A LARGE double house 40x38, containing 11 rooms, and about ¾ of an acre well supplied with fruit. Price $7,500. Inquire of JAS. WOODS & SON, No. 292 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS AT Stamford, Rye, Mamaroneck, Yonkers, Irvington, Huntington, Rahway, for sale or exchange for city property. S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR BRICK, PRIVATE STABLES, No. 1,388 Broadway, No. 87 West 38th-st., and two on 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., all four stalls each. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 42 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—12 CENTRAL Park lots running from 89th to 90th sts.; also seven lots on 75th-st., near 3d-av. Apply to JOHN B. COTTE, No. 133 Bowery.

FOR SALE—NEAR 5TH-AV. AND MADISON-square a first-class full-sized four-story house in perfect order. Address OWNER, Station G.

FOR SALE—52D-ST., 5TH AND 6TH AVS., FOUR-st. h. s. b. s.; No. 187 East 50th-st.; 3-st. h. s. b. s., furnished; 52d-st., 1st-av., 3-st., h. s. Apply to S. M. STYLES, No. 187 East 50th-st., at 1 or 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND ELEGANT dwelling-house, No. 308 2d-av., corner of 18th-st., one of the finest locations in the avenue. Apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STABLE ON WEST 31st-st., near 6th-av. Apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, NO. 330 9th-av. Apply to JOHN B. COTTE, No. 133 Bowery.

FOR SALE—IN HARLEM A COTTAGE CONtaining eight rooms; full lot on 128th-st., second door west of 4th-av.

FOR SALE, OR LEASE.—THE HOUSE AND lot No. 201 South-st., (next South corner of Catharine-st.) Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—AT WASHington Heights, Inwood, Kingsbridge and Sing Sing. Inquire of THOS. VEITCH, No. 115 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE PREMIUM COFFEE AND Spice Mills, Albany, New-York, belonging to the estate of the late John Thomas, Jr., deceased. Notice is hereby given that the subscribers offer for sale the entire Business, Routes and Good Will, Steam Engines, Roasting Machines, Fixtures, Horses, Harnesses and Pedler's Wagons, belonging to that extensive Coffee and Spice Manufactory located at the southeast corner of Exchange and Dean streets, in the City and County of Albany, State of New-York, recently carried on by the late John Thomas, Jr., deceased, and known as the "Premium Coffee and Spice Mills." The said horses, harnesses, wagons, engines, machines and fixtures are mostly of the best quality, the said route very extensive, and the said business now in very flourishing and prosperous condition. Any person desiring to purchase may, at any time before the fourteenth (14th) day of February next, make his offer in writing, stating the sum that he will give for such property, seal up such offer and address the same to our Attorney, EDWARD WADE, No. 49 State-st., Albany, New-York, who, on application by letter or otherwise, will furnish a more detailed statement of the property hereby offered for sale. On the envelope enclosing each offer must be endorsed, "Proposals for the purchase of the Premium Coffee and Spice Mills of the late John Thomas, Jr." All said offers will be opened, examined and considered on the said 14th day of February next, at 12 M. of that day, at the office of our said Attorney, by the subscribers, who reserve the right of rejecting any or all of said offers, if they deem it to the benefit and advantage of the estate so to do.

Dated ALBANY, Jan. 22, 1866.

SARAH A. THOMAS,
GEORGE C. THOMAS,
Executrix and Executor, &c.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER AND WINTER residence for sale, with 70 acres of land, 70 miles from New-York by Harlem Railroad, near the crossing of the Hartford and Fishkill line. It has water in every form, with unusual facilities for boating, fishing and gunning; a choice garden, with strawberries and other delights in great profusion; a situation as beautiful as it is healthful, and a prospect which is very delightful. The valleys laugh with fatness; the atmosphere of the upland slopes is grateful and refreshing beyond expression. The beautiful and valuable buildings on this property are worth more than the price demanded for the whole estate. Stately, compact and elegant, abounding with every convenience, and pleasant as a dream, this property is completely fitted for the residence of a family of taste and refinement. Price $14,000—and scarcely a cheaper, healthier, pleasanter place to be found in the whole country. Apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 38.

A VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The well known "Pavilion Hotel" (127 feet front) at Islip, Long Island, completely and handsomely furnished throughout, with gas-house, stables, ice-house, bar, billiard-room with two tables, bowling alleys, &c., and about seven acres of land, is now offered for sale on favorable terms to close an estate. It is but two hours' travel from New-York, and will accommodate about 200 guests. A wide piazza surrounds it, commanding a fine view the great South Bay.

The pure and healthy air, and the great facilities for boating, fishing, &c., render this an attractive resort to families and sportsmen. Apply to BRADISH JOHNSON, No. 428 West 16th-st., or No. 110 Front-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEAT two-story and attic house with basements and under-cellar (frame filled in with brick) on Bedford-av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs. Price, $4,000.

Also, a similar house on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and DeKalb avs. Price, $4,000.

Also, two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av. Price, $3,000 each.

Also, the cottage and lots adjoining. Price, $2,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE in Jersey City, within 8 minutes' walk of the ferry. A very pretty three-story English basement house, in complete order; all the modern improvements; hot and cold water on every floor, bath, 2 water-closets, McKenzie range, both heating and cooking, good yard, and excellent neighborhood. The furniture is all new, and in complete order from top to bottom. For further particulars and permit to see house, apply to CHARLES B. SMITH, No. 9 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

FOR SALE.—A STORY AND A HALF COTtage house, of 11 rooms, 1¼ hours from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad, half a mile from depot, will be sold, with a half an acre or more of ground; a healthy and pleasant location. Also, half a mile from the above, 19 acres of ground, in the neighborhood of the finest improvements in New-Jersey; a fine building site. Apply to NATH'L NILES, Esq., No. 18 Wall-st., after 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 130 ACRES, NEAR Craneville Depot; several near Summerville Depot, New-Jersey; 147 acres Orange County; several others near the Hudson River. Also, one of the finest places in Yonkers; several places from a half to ten acres, Newtown, L. I., near depot. Those looking to escape high rents should call at No. 375 9th-av., or Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway. F. E. HATCH & CO.

THE S. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND Liberty-st. for sale, known as Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau and 58 Liberty sts., having a frontage of over 16 feet; principally northern light; a desirable location for moneyed and other corporations, bankers, &c. Apply on the premises, to JAS. S. POLHEMUS, Agent, HOMER MORGAN, or E. H. LUDLOW.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-story brick house, (brown-stone,) basement and sub-cellar, on Hicks-st., between Harrison and Degraw-sts. It is divided into two houses, one containing seven and the other nine rooms; gas fixtures, water, &c. Apply to A. EDWARDS, corner of Van Brunt and Sedgwick-sts.

FOR SALE—AT FAIRFIELD, CONN., A DEsirable first-class residence, three minutes' walk from the depot, about twenty acres of ground; all modern improvements; furnace, hot and cold water, gas, &c., all suitable outbuildings, including gardener's house. Apply to I. BUCKINGHAM, No. 17 South-st.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEment house (frame filled in with brick) on 4th-av., between 84th and 85th sts., near Central Park. Price, $4,500.

Also, the four tenement houses Nos. 161 and 163 Lewis-st., between 3d and 4th sts.; the rent is $3,000 per year. Price, $20,000.

Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—A very superior built and richly furnished house in South Brooklyn, with stable and six lots of ground.

Also, buildings and lots to let, suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply at the Union Stores, foot of Sedgwick-st., South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ONE OR TWO DWELLINGS, NO. 215 and 217 West 36th-st., 20 rooms each; may be united or repaired; desirable for genteel family; if not soon sold will be rented for $1,500 each; also house No. 128 37th-st., $8,000; rent, $1,200. Apply to E. PARTRIDGE, No. 72 Front-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A PLOT OF ground containing five full lots, on the northeast corner of Lafayette and Franklin avs.; also two lots on Van Buren-st. and two on Green-av., between Nostrand and Marcy avs. The above will be sold on favorable terms. Inquire at No. 8 Burling-slip.

AVOID HIGH RENTS.—BUY WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES, 122 designs and plans, and build a house in the country. Price $1 50. post-paid. GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD, Publishers, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—THE three-story and basement brick houses Nos. 3 and 7 2d-st., near Broadway; a few minutes' walk from the ferry. Price, $5,000 each. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—Three houses, Nos. 26, 28 and 28½ Flatbush-av.; No. 92 Flatbush-av.; cottage No. 266 Raymond-st.; the large building known as the Arena, Raymond-st., near Fulton-av. Apply to H. B. WITTY, 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND WELL-BUILT house, four-stories, high-stoop, brown-stone, on easy terms, with furniture if desired. It is situated on 38th-st., Murray Hill, New-York. Address J. A. B., Box No. 109 New-York *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A SMALL SIZE THREE-STORY brick house, with all modern improvements; hot and cold water to third story; gas, water-closet, &c., in South Brooklyn. Address F., Box No. 2,295 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone front house and lot on 34th-st., near Broadway, with all of the modern improvements, with or without furniture; full size of lot. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT TARRYtown, near depot, with good buildings, fruit and shade; one for $2,500, one for $3,000, one for $4,000; others from $3,000 to $10,000. S. F. IRELAND, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE LOW—TWO-STORY AND BASEment frame house; thoroughly adapted to two families; No. 20 West 43d-st.; with very valuable 56-year lease of ground; rent only 3½ per cent. on value of ground. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A VERY DESIRABLE house in Yorkville, with Philadelphia-brick front, brown-stone trimmings; immediate possession. Apply to CHARLES WEEKS, 86th-st., near 3d-av. P. S.—Healthy location.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND ON THE east side of 2d-av., consisting of the front, between 52d and 54th sts., with the improvements, &c. Apply to R. MURRAY, No. 46 Pine-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—IN 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. and Broadway, a first-class full-sized house, and in complete order throughout. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE FINEST country residence in Queens County, situated in Jamaica. Apply to AARON A. DEGRAMO, No. 242 South-st.

FOR SALE—IN HARLEM, A THREE-STORY, basement and sub-cellar frame house, with modern improvements. Inquire of the owner, on the premises, 119th-st., south side, between 2d and 3d avs.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FIRST-class residences on Murray Hill with or without furniture. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

$2,000—FOR SALE TWO THREE-STORY brick houses in Williamsburgh; $1,000 to $1,200 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at the Arion Piano Co.'s store, No. 420 Broome-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON GRAMMERCY PARK, NORTH side, an extra wide and deep four-story, brown-stone house and lot; $45,000 without, or $60,000 with furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING-house (double width) and lots No. 266 West 20th-st., opposite the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary. Apply to STURGES, CLEARMAN & CO., 110 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 43 WEST Broadway, in the midst of the great auction and dry-goods establishments of the city and one of the best located for business purposes. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE AT BROOKLYN—THE BROWN-stone house No. 374 Henry-st., high-stoop, and having all conveniences. Must be sold this month. Possession 1st May. Apply at No. 33 Chambers st., New-York.

SIX ELIGIBLE LOTS FOR SALE—ON 85th and 86th sts., near Madison-av., forming a plot 75 feet by 200 feet; they are well suited for a church or other large building. C. & G. WOODMAN, 60 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BASEMENT, high-stoop brick house, located at No. 323 West 26th-st., with gas and water; lot 25x100; price $8,000. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE — SEVERAL DESIRABLE RESIdences in Flushing, near depot and well located, from $3,000 to $6,500. PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

PETROLEUM.—FOR SALE—460 ACRES OF excellent oil land, on the South Sandy, Venango Co., Penn.; also 25 acres in Crawford Co., Penn. Inquire at office of J. A. GILBERT, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 72.

$6,500 FOR SALE—A CHELSEA COTtage, two stories and basement, No. 272 West 24th-st. Apply to J. E. CARY, 11 Wall-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY BRICK house, 17th-st., east of 3d-av. Price $6,000. Inquire on the premises of J. B. HAMMOND.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 140 West 39th-st. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 838 Broadway, on GEO. W. FARNHAM.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, in Lexington-av., conveniently arranged. Apply to URMY & COPLAND, No. 410 4th-av.

FOR SALE.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE, THE VERY DEsirable four-story brown-stone house No. 55 East 37th-st., 25x80, on full lot, well built, in good order, and with all improvements. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or THEODORE CRANE, No. [illegible] East 37th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.—

West 37th-st., four-story high-stoop brick, $45,000.
West 43d-st., four-story high-stoop brick, $25,000.
West 43d-st., three-story high-stoop brown-stone, $18,000.
West 37th-st., three-story high-stoop brick, [illegible]
West 24th-st., four-story high-stoop brown-stone, [illegible]
West 24th-st., four-story high-stoop brick, [illegible]
West 34th-st., four-story Eng. base. brown-stone, [illegible]
West 34th-st., four-story high-stoop brick, [illegible]
West 21st-st., three-story and attic brick, [illegible]
East 18th-st., three-story high-stoop brick, [illegible]
East 38th-st., three-story high-stoop brick, [illegible]
East 38th-st., three-story high-stoop brown-stone, [illegible]
East 29th-st., three-story high-stoop brick, [illegible]
5th-av., four-story English basement, [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOTS NOS. 34 and 36 Stuyvesant-st., together with stables Nos. 200 and 202 9th-st., [illegible] the house is [illegible] in excellent condition, [illegible] on all the floors [illegible] are arranged [illegible] use, and [illegible] of Stuyvesant [illegible] it has an aggregate street front of [illegible] of Broadway [illegible] valuable for a public building. The adjoining property may be purchased [illegible] on each street. Apply to PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—THE subscriber offers for sale the new and tasteful residence, adjacent to his own, containing 12 rooms and kitchen, with cellar under the whole, all completely and handsomely finished, with stable, ice-house, garden, &c. The grounds contain five acres, well planted with fine shade and fruit trees and shrubbery. The location is unsurpassed for health and beauty of scenery, and only one mile from centre of the town. Apply to GORDON BURNHAM, Morristown, or SHERMAN BROTHERS, No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York.

CHEAP HOMES.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have for sale a large number of houses in the City of Paterson, at from $600 to $10,000 each—some from City Hall one hour. Also, farms and residences on the Passaic River, Dundee Lake, in the village of Passaic and Boiling Spring. Special attention is called to our splendid [illegible] 76 acres [illegible] $12,000. INGLIS & SHERWOOD, near the Depot, No. 85 Market-st., Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE LARGE, commodious, elegantly-furnished house No. [illegible] Henry-st., [illegible] feet, with all modern improvements; 2 bath tubs, 2 water closets, [illegible] tubs, &c. [illegible] for the residence of a former wealthy owner will be sold low [illegible] Apply to [illegible] 65 Wall-st., or to B. F. BASSETT, No. [illegible] Henry-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE VERY BEST FARMS in New-Jersey, 34 miles from New-York, four miles from New-Brunswick, on the New-Jersey Railroad to Philadelphia, one-half mile to depot. 136 acres splendid tillage land, well watered, good dwelling-house and outbuildings, all kinds of fruit. Will be sold cheap; terms to suit the purchaser. The owner can be seen at [illegible] Samuel Smith's, No. 491 8th-av., corner 36th-st.

FARM FOR SALE—VALUABLE FARM OF 160 acres, in fine cultivation, near the Passaic River, three miles east of Paterson, N. J. Fourteen trains each way daily; abundance of shade and fruit trees of choice variety; cottage house, containing nine rooms; spacious outbuildings. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to SAMUEL F. BARGER, counselor-at-law, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 58 and 60.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN., A short distance from the depot, a new, modern house, built by days' work, containing 14 rooms, with nearly two acres of land; said house is situated on an eminence and commands a fine view of the harbor and Long Island Sound. Inquire at the depot at Greenwich, or of D. B. MEAD, No. 47 Water-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—AT STUYVESANT, situated on and overlooking the Hudson River, which for scenery and situation is unsurpassed. Location healthy. There is a large brick mansion, finished in modern style, and good outbuildings; the land is in good order. For particulars apply to R. MURRAY, No. 46 Pine-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE-BUILT house, twelve rooms, two-story and attic, with two full lots, grapevine, &c. Built in the best style for the residence of a gentleman now deceased, situated on De Kalb-av., between Marcy and Tompkins avs.—the most fashionable neighborhood in East Brooklyn—about thirty minutes from the ferry. Inquire for Mrs. TIBBALS.

CHOICE PLACES AT ORANGE, MILburn, Bloomfield, Belleville, N. J., and Stamford, Conn., from 1 to 90 acres, within 20 miles of the city, near depots. Prices $3,000 to $12,000. Also, 100 farms for sale in good order. A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—THREE COMfortable residences, built for the subscriber and friend by days' work; modern improvements, [illegible] &c.; near Valley Depot and churches. For particulars, plans, &c., apply to A. O. VAN LENNEP, No. 52 Cedar-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT, AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, delightfully located, on high ground, about 1½ mile from the landing; fine dwelling-house and outbuildings, all in order, commanding an extensive view; surrounding improvements, unsurpassed; 12 acres of land; price $20,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK COTTAGE, WEST TWENty-third-st., full lot, $7,000 cash; brick house, partly furnished, choice location, Union-st., Brooklyn, $6,500; $4,000 mortgage; all modern improvements. Apply to J. FAIRMAN, No. 25 Nassau-st., Room No. 25, between 2 and 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement brown-stone front house No. 40 East 31st-st., near Madison-av., 20x60 by full lot [illegible] if desired. Apply to S. SHERMAN, No. 263 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

FOR SALE—A THREE-YEARS' LEASE FROM the 1st of May, attached to the house No. 164 Bowery; [illegible] the dwelling in superior order; rent low. Apply to No. 164 Bowery.

FOR SALE—ON CLINTON-PLACE, NEAR 5TH-av., a first-class brown-stone house and lot, three stories in front, with attic in rear; 31.6x62; lot 136x93.11; house in perfect order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO A FINE FARM. —Location desirable, healthy, two miles from Norwich, Conn., containing 100 acres; buildings complete. Price $8,000. Apply at Room 4, No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

A FORCED SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-story, high stoop, brown-stone front house, in Lexington-av., first-class neighborhood. Apply to E. P. BRIGGS, No. 1 Chambers-st.

A GENTEEL COTTAGE FOR SALE—IN Brooklyn, two stories, in complete order; will be sold at a bargain, by ISAAC BRIGGS, No. 7 Chambers-st.

MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—FLOUR and feed mills for sale, centrally located on the East River. Apply at No. 34 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE TWO HOUSES Nos. 27 and 29 Hubert-st. Price $7,500 each. Apply to WM. H. HUME, No. 127 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, with stable, No. 234 West 11th-st., corner West 10th-st. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This offers an excellent opportunity for families going to Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL WELL-furnished [illegible] Madison or Morristown, New-Jersey, from the 1st of May. Apply to [illegible] New-York Post-office, or personally at the office of Bell & Yelverton, No. 18 William-st., New-York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR RENT—A small house with a garden, or with about an acre of land attached, within an hour of the city. Address, giving lowest price and full particulars, A., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR LEASE FOR A number of years, a house with [illegible] with a good [illegible] 2d and 4th avs., [illegible] Address, with particulars, A. B. C., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FARMER OF LONG EXPERIence, [illegible] more years [illegible] farm preferred. Address G. S. A., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

ORANGE.—A GENTLEMAN WITH A SMALL family wishes to hire a furnished house at Orange, N. J., for one or two years. Address E. S., New-York Post-office Box No. 3,468.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE house [illegible] lease or purchase [illegible] Address M., Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-office.

A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—At Stamford, Conn., or vicinity, near depot, for a party of three adults, for one year from April. Address No. 167 Broadway, Room No. 4.

COUNTRY HOUSE, WITH GROUND AND STABLE WANTED—From April or May, within 20 miles of City Hall; on Hudson River Railroad preferred. Address Box No. 1,304 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE BY A RESPONsible party; rent not to exceed $500 a year. Address B. B., Box No. 1,114 Post-office.

WANTED—ROOM, WITH POWER, IN THE upper part of the city. Address J. B. C., *Tribune* Office.

WANTED—A STORE (WHOLE BUILDING) BEtween Duane and Fulton sts.; must be well built and substantial. Address Box No. 738 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIFTH-AV. BOARD, FOR A REFINED family or gentlemen, [illegible] who will di[illegible] furnished, [illegible] unexceptionable references, [illegible] av., in the brown-stone, English-basement house.

WANTED—A SUIT OF ROOMS, CONSISTING of parlor and three bedrooms, with private table for four persons; [illegible] on the second floor. Address [illegible] Box No. [illegible]

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, child 1 year old, and nurse, [illegible] the comforts of a home [illegible] changed. Address [illegible] New-York *Times* Office.

A SECOND-STORY FLOOR WANTED in the Ninth Ward, [illegible] wife, child [illegible] substantial [illegible] terms, box [illegible]

BOARD FOR THREE PERSONS CAN be obtained [illegible] Morrisania [illegible] each. Address H. D., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED IN A pleasant [illegible] within half [illegible] particulars, [illegible] Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR THE SUMMER BY A gentleman, [illegible] near Morristown, N. J. Address, with particulars, Box No. 431 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT ROOM TO LET with board [illegible] Abingdon-square. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—PARLOR AND TWO BED-ROOMS adjoining, [illegible] tleman and [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 8, 1866.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3. EVENING at 7½ o'clock. GRAND CIRCUS PERFORMANCE. PERFORMING THREE-HORNED BULL. The Romantic Drama of the SONS OF THE REPUBLIC. Giants, dwarfs, 100,000 curiosities.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st., near the City Hall.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 8, commencing at 7½ o'clock, Italian Opera, L'AFRICAINE. Director, Max Maretzek.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 8, commencing at 7½. RICHELIEU. Characters by Edwin Booth, Charles Barron, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 8, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN and BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Characters by Mrs. John Wood, Miss Eliza Newton, Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. J. H. Stoddart.

WOOD'S THEATRE,
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 8, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, MOSE, IN A GLANCE AT NEW-YORK IN 1848; THE DEBUTANTE; THE IRISH TUROR. Characters by F. S. Chanfrau and the whole company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 8, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE KING OF THE COMMONS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, John Gilbert, Mark Smith, Young, B. T. Ringgold, Norton, Williamson, Browne, Graham, Pope, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Carman, &c., &c.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 8, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE BLACK DOMINO and BETWEEN YOU AND ME AND THE POST. Characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Clarke, Pearson and Higgins; Miss Lucy Rushton, Mrs. Maeder, Mrs. Mark Smith, and the entire strength of the company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 8, commencing at 7 o'clock, ARRAH-NA-POGUE and HANDSOME JACK. Characters by Messrs. T. H. Glenny, Grisdale, Brookes and Mrs. Jones.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 8, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, LEAH, a JEWISH MAIDEN. Characters by Messrs. J. C. Cowper, J. G. Burnett, C. H. Morton, D. E. Ralton, George Becks, E. S. Holmes, Miss Bateman, Mrs. A. Perry, Farren, A. Chapman, Everett, Lulu.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 8, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE and LIVE INDIAN. Characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. C. Forbes, J. W. Albaugh, F. J. Evans, H. L. Hinton, W. H. Hamblin, H. Jordan, J. D. Bilby, F. W. Williams; Mrs. A. Hind, Miss Sardee Cole.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 8, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE THREE RED MEN, BROTHERS OF BLERTHAUFT. THE COLLEEN BAWN, and a laughable Farce. Characters by Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Herring and the company.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 8, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THAT'S MY SISTER; ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS, and USED UP; OR, THE HOP OF FASHION. Characters by Messrs. Reed, Emmett, Henry, Cox, Grier, Fowler, Howard, Raynor, Hogan, Prendergast, Morrison, Garatagui, Mullen, Boniface, Ryan, Savori, Little Mac, Seymour and Neil Bryant.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb 8, commencing at 7½ o'clock, HOME FROM THE WAR AGAIN.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 8, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER; or, SPORTS AND PASTIMES IN FAIRY LAND. Characters by Levi J. North, James Robinson, Mme. Louise Tournaire, and the whole troupe.

CLINTON HALL,
No. 5 Astor Place and 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 8, commencing at — o'clock, interesting entertainment by the Blind.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—Exhibition of Bierstadt's last work, STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, for the benefit of the "Nursery and Child's Hospital."

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite Eleventh-st.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 8, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, DRAMATIC AND POETICAL READINGS, by Mrs. HENRY C. WATSON.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The *City of Washington* arrived at 1 o'clock this morning, bringing mails to the 24th ult. from Liverpool. The most important news is from France and Spain. The Emperor's speech, of which we had just a glimpse by the *Palestine*, we print in full, as reported in *Galignani*. Count Walewski has taken his seat as President of the Corps Legislatif. The first meeting to form an association of French ladies to extend aid to our freedmen was very successful; M. Laboulaye presided. The revolt in Spain has collapsed. Gen. Prim crossed into Portugal on the 20th, and surrendered his arms to the Alcalde of Encinasola. Of course, the leader having disappeared, the insurrection is over, yet some little disturbances here and there may yet occur. The other continental news is not important. The Fenian flurry in Ireland is about the same as usual.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill was reported to punish kidnapping. The Judiciary Committee reported that no legislation was necessary to protect Northern creditors from the operation of statutes of limitation passed in Southern States, the act of June 11, 1864, being sufficient. A bill was offered to grant lands for a railroad from San Francisco Bay to Humboldt Bay, in California. The bill to regulate the issue of registers to American vessels whose registers were changed during the war was passed. Mr. Wilson made an elaborate speech on his resolution to amend the constitution so as to prevent any State paying for slaves emancipated or debts incurred in aid of the rebellion. The resolution was referred to the Reconstruction Committee. The Freedmen's Bureau Bill was sent to the Judiciary Committee. The amendment fixing the basis of representation was discussed by Mr. Fessenden and others. Mr. Henderson proposed a substitute to prohibit any State from making distinctions in civil rights on account of color. The debate occupied the remainder of the session.

In the House, a bill was offered granting lands to Kansas for railroads and telegraphs. The Internal Revenue Bill, (declaring the meaning of certain parts of the general act,) was adopted. The Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Leave was asked (but not granted) to report the bill to place hulks of vessels at the disposal of the Quarantine Commissioners of New-York, for precaution in case of cholera. A bill was reported, but referred back, to regulate the appointment of Rear-Admirals, and the transfer of volunteer officers to the regular army. The credentials of members from Alabama, were offered and referred to the Reconstruction Committee. A petition for extending the right of suffrage to women was referred to the same committee. The Public Lands Committee reported a bill extending the Homestead Act over the public lands of the Southern States, and prohibiting discrimination under the act on account of color; it was discussed, but went over without vote until to-day. Bills were passed in aid of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company; giving the franking privilege to Mrs. Lincoln; appropriating $10,000 for the expenses of the Reconstruction Committee. The Naval Appropriation bill was discussed and somewhat amended in committee. The evening session was devoted to speeches on negro suffrage, &c.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill was noticed for the sale of the quarantine property in Richmond County, and to provide for suitable quarantine lands and buildings elsewhere; also, a bill to double the unfinished locks of the Erie Canal on the enlarged plan. The bills prohibiting the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty and Board of Supervisors of New-York from leasing lands belonging to the city, and authorizing the Comptroller of New-York to issue $50,000 of water stock, were reported favorably. A bill was introduced to increase the annual payment of shares of the New-York Society Library; also, for a Police Court in New-York; also, a bill to tax all private bills passed by the Legislature, as follows: Acts of incorporation, $100 and 1 per cent. on the capital; escheat bills, 1 per cent. on the value of the lands, and claim bills, 1 per cent on the amount; also, to authorize the extension of railroad tracks in Grand and other streets, New-York; also, to equalize bounties to volunteers by giving to all non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians enlisted in this State who have not received a bounty, $15. The bill providing for a survey of the Hudson River from Troy to Fort Edward, and of the Champlain Canal from Troy to Whitehall, passed to a third reading.

In the Assembly the following bills were reported favorably: For the better protection of life on railroads. To amend the Revised Statutes relative to limited partnerships; also, to provide for a convention to revise the State constitution. To provide compensation for counsel in criminal cases. The bill appropriating $20,000 toward the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburgh was passed; also, the bill changing the name of the New-York Free Academy to the College of the City of New-York. A resolution was adopted calling for a statement of the local indebtedness of each of the several counties of the State, and also of the towns and cities, distinguishing between the war debt and other obligations, together with a statement of the rate of taxation in each of the counties, cities and large towns. A bill was introduced to increase the salaries of Metropolitan Police; also, a bill ceding jurisdiction to the United States of certain lands under water near the west bank in the lower bay in the port of New-York, for quarantine purposes; also, a bill to create a Board of Control for the City of New-York.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Democratic State Convention of Connecticut, at its session yesterday, nominated Hon. James O. English for Governor, and Ephraim L. Hyde, of Stafford, for Lieutenant-Governor; for Secretary of State, Jesse Olney, of Stratford; for Treasurer, Heman H. Barbour, of Hartford; for Comptroller, Thomas H. C. Kingsbury, of Franklin. The resolutions adopted by the convention indorse the restoration policy of President Johnson.

A brutal murder was committed on Tuesday evening at a place called Joe Wilson's Tavern, about two miles out of Utica. The murdered man's name was Campbell. He was about thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and a child four years of age. The murder is supposed to have been committed by five young men, all of whom are under arrest in the Utica jail.

The New-Jersey Legislature, at its session yesterday, elected as State Treasurer Howard Ivins, of Ocean; Keeper of the State Prison, J. P. Robinson, of Middlesex; Director of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, Samuel Stockton, of Burlington; Director of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, Benjamin Clark, of Hudson.

An accident occurred on the New-York Central Railroad, on Monday, near Byron Station, by which a locomotive and twenty-seven freight cars were thrown from the track, and most of them destroyed. The road was so obstructed that no trains could pass in either direction for more than twelve hours.

From El Paso, Mexico, news to Dec. 28 is received. President Juarez, in his retention of his office after the close of the regular Presidential term, was sustained by all his commanding Generals. The report that he had left El Paso and arrived in San Antonio, Texas, is unfounded. The government was confident of its ability to resist any attack of the French.

On Friday last presented herself at the Treasury Department, the wife of the notorious guerrilla, John S. Mosby, asking for the payment of the value of certain tobacco, of which, it is alleged, her husband was unjustly deprived by the "Yankee government" by the capture of Richmond. It is understood the money was not paid.

The New-Hampshire Democratic State Convention have nominated Hon. John G. Sinclair, of Bethlehem, for Governor. The resolutions adopted indorse President Johnson in his endeavors to have the Southern States represented in Congress, and discountenance any amendments to the constitution.

The last steamer brought the intelligence that Prof. Agassiz's explorations on the main stream of the Amazon alone had resulted in the discovery of no less than eleven hundred and sixty-three species of fish, which is a greater number than exist in the Mediterranean.

A fire occurred at Memphis, Tenn., yesterday morning, destroying seven buildings, most of them used as stores, in the central part of the town. Large stocks of goods were also burned, and the loss is estimated at $200,000.

Three freedmen's school-houses have been destroyed by a mob in the Parish of St. Mary, and in Thibodeaux, La. In the Parish of Lafourche a lady employed in teaching a school of adult freedmen was recently driven from her work by a mob.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island has elected George A. Brayton Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the late Judge Ames. Judge Brayton has heretofore been the Associate Justice.

In the West Virginia House of Delegates, on the sixth ballot, the town of Buckhannon, in Upshur County, has been selected as the point for the permanent location of the capital of the State.

Bishop Elliott, of Georgia, has announced, officially, the reunion of the Episcopal Diocese of Georgia with the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.

An agent of the Freedmen's Bureau was recently murdered in his bed at Pontiac, Miss., by enemies of the government. The particulars are not yet received.

Corning, N. Y., was the scene of a bloody murder, on Monday last. The murderer stabbed his victim with a large knife, and had not been arrested at latest accounts.

At the meeting of the State Medical Society, yesterday, the Committee on the Health Bill, now before the Legislature, reported in favor of urging its passage.

The New-Orleans papers announce the death of Ex-Governor A. B. Roman, at the age of seventy-one years. He was one of the most highly-esteemed and public-spirited citizens of the State.

Fires occurred, yesterday, at Joliet, Ill., and La Crosse, Mich., destroying, among other buildings, the office of the Joliet *Republican* and a Baptist church.

The feud at New-Orleans between the civil and military authorities has been referred to Washington. It is said that public opinion sustains Gen. Canby.

LOCAL NEWS.

At police trials yesterday, before Commissioners Acton, Bergen and McMurray, only sixty-nine complaints were heard. As usual, the officers who were tried for failing to intercept burglars on their posts were able to show that the thieves gained access to the buildings which they had despoiled through open hallways, admitting them to rear yards, or from housetops and through hatches on roofs. The conspicuous trial of the day was that of Officer Thomas Harty, of the City Hall force, on a charge which Superintendent Kennedy preferred, alleging that the officer had created disturbance on a Dry-dock and East Broadway Railroad car, and then improperly apprehended the conductor at near the centre of the route, instead of accompanying him to one of the termini, as police rules require. It appears that a score of passengers were on the platform of the car, and that Officer Harty stood on a step with his hands on the iron guards; that when the conductor demanded his fare, the officer said that he would pay as soon as he could release his hands; that on repeating his demand, the conductor threatened to put the officer off, and that the officer retorted, saying that he would not be put off. Thereupon the conductor dealt the officer a blow whose force threw both into the street, and there, the car having gone on, the officer made the arrest. He took his prisoner before Capt. Brackett, and thence to the Tombs, and there bail was given. Justices Kelly and Dowling, in the Court of Special Sessions, before whom the case was tried last week, suspended judgment to enable President Richardson to take the conductor before the Police Commissioners.

The hall of the Board of Education was a centre toward which many citizens gravitated last evening, the magnet being the expected report of the Special Committee on a contested seat. The committee, having reported that Mr. Horatio P. Allen had been duly elected to the seat which Mr. James B. Brady had taken, added that it seemed to them necessary to comment upon the enormity of the fraud of which somebody has been guilty, since the "evidence speaks distinctly and sufficiently to the proper tribunals and to the people of this city, to impress on their minds the importance of punishing the wrong-doers, and of constant vigilance in order to maintain the sanctity of the ballot." The board unanimously accepted the report, and Mr. Allen, having qualified, took a seat within the railing, and was appointed to several committees in stead of Mr. Brady. Miss Louise D'Orsay having appealed from the decision of the Board of School Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward in dismissing her without cause, the Board of Education rebuked the Trustees and declared that Miss D'Orsay had never been legally removed from position as a teacher. Mr. John F. Williams sent in a memorial appealing from the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, they having declared his seat vacant.

A verdict of $2,500 was rendered yesterday, in the Superior Court, Justice McCunn presiding, against the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, and in favor of Mrs. Elizabeth Rodmond. The latter sustained herself and family by washing, and in September, 1863, she was riding down town in one of the defendant's cars. When she arrived in the neighborhood of Delancey-street, she indicated her wish to alight. The car did not come to a stop, and when she tried to get off, she was thrown on the pavement, and her right hand and wrist were permanently injured. She has been unable to pursue her occupation since.

A truck loaded with military equipments and ammunition was seen passing through Grand-street at an early hour yesterday morning, by Officer O'Connor, of the Tenth Precinct, who arrested the driver. After considerable delay and investigation at the Station-house, the Police Headquarters and before the Essex Market Police Court, the goods were claimed by Col. O'Mahony, of the Fenian Brotherhood, and the driver, O'Sullivan, and the property were discharged from custody.

An unprovoked murder was committed yesterday afternoon in Greenwich-street. Four men entered the saloon of Wm. Carll, No. 66 Cortlandt-street, and after abusing him and other inmates of the place, the row was ended by one of the men named Frank McCormick, shooting Carll with a pistol, killing him instantly. One of the men named William Stripp was arrested, and active search is being made for McCormick and his confederates. All of the men are well known to the police.

A motion will be made this morning, at 10:30 o'clock, in the Superior Court, Part II., in the action which is entitled Max Maretzek vs. Cauldwell & Whitney. The action is one of libel, brought by plaintiff, who is an operatic manager, against the defendants, who are the editors and proprietors of the *Sunday Mercury*. The case has been on the day calendar since the commencement of the present term of the court.

The ladies' skating match for a gold medal came off yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Pond. There were several thousand skaters present and a vast crowd of spectators. The little affair passed off brilliantly, Mrs. Miller, *née* Miss Jenny Wallemere, being declared the winner. Such, however, was the general appreciation of the skating of all the contestants, that Mr. Oatman has ordered medals for the four.

The trial in the case of Schieffelin Brothers & Co. vs. Robbins—involving to some extent the question as to how far crude petroleum oil in barrels is possessed of an explosive nature—was continued yesterday in the Superior Court before Justice Barbour and a jury, and will be resumed this morning. Several scientific experts have already been examined. The substantial facts of the case were published in the Times of Wednesday.

The testimony in the libel suit of Elias Hale vs. George S. Page, on trial in the Supreme Court Circuit, Part III., before Justice Foster and a jury, was concluded yesterday afternoon. At the opening of the court at 10 o'clock this morning, counsel will proceed to sum up. The libel complained of, and other facts and circumstances attending the case, were published in the Times of Wednesday, the 7th inst.

Señor B. V. McKenna and Dr. Stephen Rogers were arrested yesterday morning by Marshal Murray, on a bench warrant issued by Judge Shipman, charged with fitting out a military expedition against Spain. Both have been held to bail. McKenna represented himself as a member of the Chilian Embassy, but the Chilian Minister says he does not recognise him as belonging to that legation.

The members of the Ione Yacht Club of this city held their annual ball last night at the Everett Rooms, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway. The ball-room was neatly fitted up with bunting and yacht ensigns, and the festivities were kept up until a late hour.

George Collins, an Englishman, attempted suicide yesterday, by cutting his own throat in a barber shop in Bleecker-street. His wounds are not dangerous, and he is now under treatment at Bellevue Hospital.

A battalion drill of the Thirty-seventh National Guard was held last evening at the State Arsenal in Seventh-avenue. It was a great success, there being some 400 muskets in line. A large assemblage of the friends of the members were present.

The dead body of a new born child was found last night by the Nineteenth Precinct police, in an open lot, horribly mangled and sewed up in a sack.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday in the Supreme Court in the case of Maria Allen vs. Geo. W. Allen.

Gold was comparatively steady yesterday closing 139⅝@¾. The Railway speculation was somewhat upward, after the severe depression of Tuesday afternoon. Governments steady. Money easy. Bills on London, 107¾ for standard bankers.

Flour was in moderate demand yesterday at uniform prices. Wheat and Corn were depressed, and a shade lower. Oats were firmer on an improved inquiry, partly for export. Groceries were moderately inquired for. Pork and Cotton were cheaper and less active. Lard and Hogs were quoted higher on a livelier market. Butter and Cheese were attracting more attention at advancing prices. Freight quiet with 556 vessels of all classes in port.

Our Standing Army—The Era of Peace.

Napoleon's announcement of his purpose to recall his troops from Mexico not only removes any ground of quarrel with France, but enables Congress to discuss more intelligently the bill now before it for the establishment of a permanent standing army. It simplifies the matter very much; for it eliminates from its discussion a vague but vital point concerning whose development no computations could be made. So long as a force regarded by us as unfriendly existed upon our frontier—so long as a policy against which we had ceaselessly to remonstrate was actively prosecuted toward an adjacent and friendly power—there was danger of a rupture of our peaceful relations; and it would have been folly under such circumstances to reduce our army as low as may be feasible, when the obnoxious force is removed and the hostile policy is given up.

We have not until now been able to take into consideration, in this connection, such an incident as the French evacuation of Mexico. When Senator Wilson first drew up his army bill, he had to take into account the facts as they then stood. When his bill was revised, and its demands somewhat limited, matters still stood as for four years past, so far as our foreign relations were concerned. And at the convention of our leading Generals, held a few days since in Washington, to consider the magnitude and character of the permanent military establishment required by our government, consideration had to be given to the possible and ultimately certain result of a continuance by Napoleon in a course which portended anything but peace.

The new circumstances, however, must now be considered by Congress; and if the policy of foreign governments in favor of peace agrees with the policy of our own government in the same direction—if they fulfill their duty in removing causes of quarrel as faithfully as our government is determined to fulfill it—then the army estimates may be still further reduced, and thus the burdens of the people be lightened. The course that our authorities mean to pursue resolutely upon international questions is apparent, not only by its course in the Franco-Mexican case, but by numerous other steps it has taken. The latest of these steps is the arrest of Señor M'Kenna, claiming to be an envoy from the Chilian government, but charged with an attempt to violate the laws of neutrality by fitting out vessels in our harbor to cruise against the commerce of Spain. The government is determined that there shall neither be fillibustering on the Rio Grande nor unlawful expeditions from New-York—that we shall give no occasion of complaint or quarrel to any other power; but that in all our international dealings there shall be illustrated that high-toned sense of justice which we have not always succeeded in securing from others.

There is another consideration that gives prospect of a peaceful future. It appears in the reason given by Napoleon for withdrawing his troops from Mexico. He does so because of the "emotion produced in the United States by the presence of a French army on Mexican soil." In other words, the respect with which he has been inspired for the power of this country has led him to change his policy on an important question. By this we see the position we now hold among the nations of the world. They have learned our military greatness, and desire by all means to avoid provoking us. We have had numerous other evidences of this fact within the past year, and it will maintain its influence for many long years to come.

We have no use whatever for a great standing army. It would do us infinite damage, morally, politically and financially. By a large army we mean a hundred thousand or seventy-five thousand troops. Fifty thousand men is too large an army for us. We believe it could be safely reduced to ten, or even twenty thousand less than that force; and we hope the Military Convention, Senator Wilson and Congress will again give the matter consideration, with the new lights before them.

The President and the Rights of the Freedmen.

The reported conversation with the President with a number of negro gentlemen, which is given in another column, does not present anything which throws new light upon the Executive policy. Mr. Frederick Douglass naturally entertains an exalted view of the past services and the future destinies of his race. He holds, indeed, as we gather from a recent speech which he delivered in Brooklyn, that but for the colored troops the issue of the late war would have been the triumph of the rebel cause. No one will think of blaming the representative man of the colored race for cherishing this view of the indispensable service rendered by the negro troops in the great war. Although the majority of our loyal citizens may believe that the authority of the government might have been asserted by the stout arms and brave hearts of the race whose forefathers established a republican government on this continent, Mr. Frederick Douglass, it must be admitted, has found enough to justify whatever he may choose to arrogate for his kindred in the declarations of a variety of journals owned and controlled by people of a different complexion from himself. One of these journals, which is understood to have a great influence in religious circles, declares that, "except for the two hundred thousand muskets which the negro added to the army of the Union, the Federal Congress might not have been able to sit to-day." And it adds: "Shall the Republic be ungrateful to *its preservers?* The spokesman of the freed negroes who reads such extravagant eulogy as this cannot well be blamed if he not only accepts the proffered homage on behalf of his race, but even goes the length of treating with ill-conceived contempt the labors, the endurance, and even the courage of such armies as won the grand *decisive* battle of Gettysburgh, before a single negro soldier was seen east of the Alleghanies. That battle was the turning point of the war. The blow then struck Lee never recovered from. Such is the irreversible judgment of military men both North and South. And it is disputed now only by those (outside of the negro communion) who are determined that the war between the North and the South shall be perpetual, and who are using, to that end, the poor deluded race that has just escaped from bondage.

For both the negro and his selfish patrons, the President has words of warning and counsel which ought to be heeded. With nothing but kindness in his heart for the emancipated race—and promising to fulfil his pledge to be their "Moses"—the President tells them how vain and delusive, and how terribly perilous must be any attempt to secure their immediate enfranchisement against the universal opinion of those who must continue to be their employers. He shows them that even in the District of Columbia the proposition to confer on them an unqualified suffrage right, awakens against them the sentiment of the entire white population. He points to the certainty of the same hostility to universal suffrage in the States where the black race is most numerous; and he warns them of the danger of the antagonisms that must follow any legislation which should array the one race against the other where slavery has long existed. It is not at all to be expected that such judicious and fatherly advice would be accepted in good spirit by a class who not only hold themselves to be the saviours of the nation, but who find a powerful faction both in and out of Congress clamorously assertings these preposterous claims on their behalf. Mr. Frederick Douglass would be more humble and unobtrusive than any apostle of his people that has yet appeared on the public stage, if he failed to profit by all that is conceded by the amalgamationists on behalf of the bravery and preeminent patriotism of his kindred. And he would have far less astuteness than usually belongs to his class if he did not use every confession which throws discredit on the loyal endurance of the white race, as so much leverage for his especial cause. We should hardly doubt, at the same time, that he must feel a fair share of contempt for such of the patrons of the negro race as affect to sneer at their own kindred while magnifying its glory. And if he defiantly tells the President that he "appeals from him to the people," the negro leader finds an exemplar in the revolutionists in Congress who threaten the Executive with impeachment unless he bends before their decrees.

No one within the whole boundary of this republic has the welfare of the emancipated class at the South more thoroughly at heart than President Johnson. No one has worked with more sedulous care during these months of restored peace, to see that those whom the fortunes of war, and the constitutional enactments of the Federal and State Legislatures had freed from slavery, should be protected in the possession of the immunities thus acquired. Every step in the progress of reconstruction was guarded by conditions which had their origin essentially in the determination to make freedom universal and impartial. Nothing that could possibly bear upon the protection of the freedmen from injustice at the hands of their former masters was overlooked in the instructions under which the unrepresented States resumed their functions of local administration. The policy of distributing the national forces was framed with the same end. The organization of the Freedmen's Bureau and its continuance were all in keeping with the Executive purpose to see the abolition of slavery made complete and final, and to see the freedmen placed in possession of the rights which justly belong to a state of freedom. For all this forethought, anxiety and labor, the President has neither the gratitude nor the respect of those who desire to use the negro for party ends. What, however, is *his*, beyond all cavil, is the confidence and sympathy of the great body of the people. Of this neither the ribald abuse of unscrupulous politicians nor the anathemas of professional philanthropists can deprive him. His course has not only been clearly marked out from the hour when he succeeded to the Presidency, but it has been followed with steady step and unflinching courage. Nor is it a course likely to be altered by threatenings, come from what quarter or in whatever interest they may.

The Manufacture of Stamped Envelopes by Government.

The envelope manufacturers throughout the country are naturally greatly exercised at the proposition of the Postmaster-General to manufacture and sell stamped envelopes at the cost of the stamps on their face. It hardly seems possible that Congress can seriously entertain or think of passing any measure which would strike so serious a blow at an important branch of industry, for there are engaged in the manufacture of envelopes no less than twenty-five firms, which employ over one thousand hands, and have invested capital amounting to one and a half million dollars, a large part of which is in machinery that would be useless for any other purpose. Interference with so important a branch of manufacture as this, which is yielding a large revenue to the government, should not be thought of save under the plea of urgent necessity, and this, we presume, no one will pretend exists at present. It is safe to predict that any saving that might be made to the Post-office Department by preventing the use of stamps a second time, would be more than counterbalanced by the loss to the Internal Revenue Department of the taxes now paid by envelope manufacturers.

And then this concentration of different branches of manufacture under Government control is bad in principle, and should not be encouraged. If the Government can manufacture and give away, or make contracts which shall enable it to give away envelopes at the cost of the stamps, why may it not do the same with checks, deeds, mortgages and all other papers requiring a stamp to make them valid. The public are served well enough now by the envelope manufacturers, and it is not at all just to make them suffer for frauds upon the Post-office Department, as they would do if the suggestion of the Postmaster-General should ultimately become a law.

The Latest Grievance of the English Bondholders.

We are happy in the belief that the English holders of Confederate bonds are reasonably provided with that metallic material the possession of which constitutes, with the majority of mankind, the sum of human happiness. For we can laugh at them without being thought unkind, and need mingle with our mirth not one iota of pity. And yet these holders of rebel scrip have been ill-used, dreadfully. By their friends, too, which makes the matter worse. And, what is worst of all, they are, doubtless, sniggered at by the astute individuals by whom they have been duped; which is adding insult to injury. The manner in which the money of the disconsolate gentlemen who held another meeting at the London Tavern, on the 18th ult., has been spirited away does not very clearly appear—the money itself does not become visible at all, which is the chief grievance. The previous meeting had been so attenuated that it vanished of its own volition. The present one was more tightly packed, and even passed resolutions; also appointed a committee to which, lest it should be able to do nothing else, power was given—to add to its number. Of course, the resolutions said that the United States ought to pay up, at all events, by means of the hypothecated cotton in its hands.

There was a Mr. Chamberlain at this grievous gathering. He rubbed the wounded feelings of the company with salt, so to speak, for their better comfort. With deliberate intent and malice aforethought, he related the history of the loan! He dwelt upon it dolorously, but had no need. The history was graven upon the hearts of his hearers. They had read it over and over again, as their bonds and their spirits declined together. They had met to hear but one more page—the last. Sad and significant was the end of their brief romance, as our readers will see. Mr. Chamberlain said that Schroeder & Co., who brought the loan to England at 90, would not give any information. They referred him to Messrs. Erlanger, who were equally reticent. He had found out that the latter had netted half a million by their agency of the loan. If there was any of the money left, three people who must not be named had it. And that was all.

There is one circumstance which was not referred to, but which bears with it some consolation. Messrs. Erlanger are said to have bagged their half million; the young member of that firm espoused Miss Slidell, and if the Southern loan is lost to the lenders, why some of it is still in the hands of a Southern family. The English gentlemen who took stock in Secessia did so without thought of gain, and only to help an oppressed but valiant race. Of course their motives are equally disinterested now, and their sorrows are only in behalf of their friends. Some mortification is natural on the score of their undiscerning prophecies; they may regret that they did not conceive that Slidell's experiences with the pasteboards and ivory would naturally lead him to secure the main chance; they may have a faint suspicion that they have been sold, but as for the money, they said at first it was a sort of gift, and must now be patient, that it has gone on a trip to Paris, never, never to return.

News Enterprise.—Twenty-four hours after the steamer *Palestine* had arrived at Boston, we were favored with a report of the Emperor's speech at the opening of the French Legislature. Such telegraphic enterprise deserves at least some special mention. The most important state paper received from Europe for several years, is the speech in question; and it would not have cost so *very* much more to telegraph its contents from Boston. But it seems that there is a mysterious arrangement about the news brought by these occasional vessels, under which we get the smallest possible share, and the least interesting portion of the intelligence.

The French Emperor on Co-operation—The Eight Hours' Movement.

We understand that the meeting of workingmen at Albany will not confine its attention to the question simply of an agitation in favor of the eight hours' limit of a day's labor. The relationship between apprentices and employers is said to be one of the topics marked for discussion, the proposed reform contemplating a stricter rule of accountability of the latter class toward the former in the matter of thorough training. The subject is one of importance, from the fact that very many artisans are suffered at present to learn one branch only of a trade, the whole of which should be studied. There is a common complaint among carpenters, for instance, that apprentices are rendered skillful in but one department of that business, while foreign workmen, who are familiar with all the work undertaken at the shops in which they have been trained, compete with undue success with Americans. We have before pointed out the necessity for providing, if possible, some method of inducing a long term of apprenticeship in all cases, so as to preserve the trades from the intrusion of wholly incompetent, ill-taught, but low-priced labor, and this subject should also engage the attention of the association.

There is another matter of great importance which deserves close attention—we mean the coöperative system of partnerships, by which a number of men, uniting their skill and industry, can organize and render profitable establishments of their own. In England and France this system has been successfully carried out. In the latter country so much importance is attached to coöperative societies that the Emperor, in the speech which we publish this morning, alludes to them in a marked way. He says:

> "The inquiry into the coöperative societies has come to demonstrate how just were the bases of the law which has been laid before you on this important subject. This law will permit the establishment of numerous associations for the benefit of labor and providence. In order to favor the development of them, I have decided that authorization to meet together shall be accorded to all those who, outside of politics, may desire to deliberate respecting their industrial and commercial interests. This liberty will not be limited, except by the guarantees which public order requires."

In England the efforts began many years ago were, at first, surrounded by difficulties, of which a want of harmony among members, and the laziness of a few who participated fully in the profits created by the more industrious, were the chief. These soon, however, disappeared, and there are, in the North especially, many establishments, the ownership and gains of which are enjoyed by the workmen therein. Of course this method of developing industry requires a degree of mutual good-will, and of experience in business management, which can be attained to only by degrees. The establishment of stores by which the cost of living might be lessened would naturally form the first step. Larger enterprises can only be undertaken where there is little or no chance of discord arising from selfishness or idleness, and where the same amount of tact and intelligence can be brought to bear as already exist among those with which they would have to compete. The Albany meeting will, it seems to us, do well to address its inquiries more to the possibility of rendering labor independent than to curtailing its duration. It will be found almost if not quite impossible to prescribe to a vast mass of men all over the country that they shall work for eight hours, and no longer; and it will be equally difficult to force employers to use the services of none but society men. But coöperation is a result within the reach of any body of active and clear-headed men, and a coöperative society can regulate its own hours of labor. There have been numberless strikes for objects in themselves unobjectionable, but very few successful ones. Least of all can they effect any permanent advantage in cities where there are always numerous persons ready to replace those who throw themselves out of employment.

The problem of raising laboring men into a position of greater ease and leisure, the increase of its power in relation to capital, cannot be solved by combinations of workingmen, who have not the means nor the unanimity necessary for a long period of idleness. But the laborer may become himself a capitalist, to the extent of his ability and skill, by uniting with others. The only true solution of the labor question lies in this proved fact. We wish all possible prosperity to the association, but advise it to seek another way of gaining partial immunity from toil than that which they contemplate. Its members have the opportunity, being assembled, of discussion, and if but one small coöperative society should result from their deliberations, it may perhaps achieve more real and lasting benefit than all their other proceedings put together.

The Case of School-Commissioner Allen.—At the meeting of the Board of Education last evening, the committee of that body who had under consideration the contested election case of Horatio P. Allen against James B. Brady, reported in favor of Mr. Allen, who was at once qualified for office and took the seat which Mr. Brady has unjustly filled since the beginning of the year. From the evidence which came before the committee, it was made very clear that the returns of the Seventh District of the Twenty-second Ward had been fraudulently altered for the purpose of giving the election to Mr. Brady, but not a word is mentioned in the report of the committee concerning the authors and perpetrators of the crime. This is certainly to be regretted, as the enormity of the offence is far too great to admit of its being "whitewashed." It would have been altogether more satisfactory if the committee had pushed their investigations to the point of exposing and bringing to punishment the forgers, who, from the nature of the case, must have been narrowed down to a very small circle of the few officials through whose hands the election returns had passed. The committee having failed to probe the wrong to the bottom, the Board of Aldermen should take up the matter, as they were the victims of imposition in allowing the fraudulent returns. Such bold tampering with the ballot should not pass without a more earnest effort than has been put forth in this case to bring the offenders to an account.

Interesting and Important.—The *Tribune* of yesterday says:

> "Prices are tending downward. We *must* return to specie payments."

Things are coming right. The *Tribune* says so. How pleasant to know that "prices are tending downwards." We can now, of course, purchase a house reasonably; or what is better, the rents will not be advanced. "Prices are tending downwards," and therefore coffee, butter, coal, gas and other necessities are cheaper.

Better than all, we are returning to "specie payments." The *Tribune* says that, too, authoritatively. The thing is as good as done. And this, instead of being difficult, or requiring time, is accomplished by an editorial line and a half! We get low "prices" and "specie payments," simultaneously, by two brief sentences. Is not the *Tribune* a "blessing in disguise," and its editor more than a philosopher?

The Proposed Morgue and Advertising the Unknown Dead.—The records of the Coroners' office show that nearly every year there are committed to paupers' graves the bodies of more than three hundred persons whose identity an inquest has failed to establish. This startling and shameful fact has resulted from two causes. In the first place no proper means of advertising a description of persons found dead in the streets, or taken from the rivers, has been resorted to. The Coroners having no fund upon which to draw for the purpose, have trusted to the gratuitous and necessarily precarious services of the police reporters of the daily press. In the second place there has been no proper receptacle for the remains of the unknown dead—the only place of temporary deposit being a small and inconvenient dead-house at Bellevue Hospital, whence often the bodies have been removed for burial before a reasonable time had been given for their identification by friends, in order to make room for others. Those best qualified to know are of opinion that oftentimes crimes have been covered up, and the ends of justice defeated, by this indecent haste of burial of those whom death has suddenly overtaken either by natural or unnatural causes.

In view of these facts we have heretofore urged upon our Board of Supervisors and the Common Council the necessity of authorizing the Coroners to advertise in the daily press a minute description of the remains of every unknown dead person, and we are glad to annouce that such authority was granted on Monday. All that now remains to complete this reform is the "Morgue" or receptacle for this class of deceased persons. This building is already promised by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. They have determined to erect on the grounds of Bellevue Hospital a small structure, with proper accommodations for the Coroners, constructed upon the plan of the famous Morgue at Paris and to adopt substantially for its government the rules which have proved so efficacious in the management of the French establishment.

Notes from the People.—We print on our second page this morning several columns of communications on all manner of subjects. Of course we do not undertake to indorse opinions expressed by correspondents—they stand or fall upon their own merits.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—There are several operas in Mr. Maretzek's repertoire which have been originally produced so carefully, and have since been repeated so often, that they may be said to have engrafted themselves upon all who take part them. This is the case with the "African," "Crispino è la Comare" and "Faust," the last of which works was given last evening almost faultlessly to a fashionable and fine audience. It is nearly impossible in the early representations of elaborate operas to reach the varied *nuances* in the orchestral partition which scintillated in the composer's mind, and which study only before an audience will flash upon the minds of the executants. In the early days all that is coarse and demonstrative is seized; it is only in subsequent familiarity that finer and more subtle qualities are discovered. The performance last evening, under Mr. Bergmann's direction, demonstrated these obvious truths in a very delightful way. The merest suggestion of the score came out with clearness and the requisite decision of tone and character. The beautiful coloring was given without exaggeration, but with firmness. In the third act the orchestra was so excellent that we could barely detect room for improvement. So, too, with the singers, who were in capital voice. Miss Kellogg's *Marguerite* is a picture in propriety, and a model in music. Her acting of the *rôle* has gained materially in warmth, and, so far as possible, is improved by that fact. But, in truth, there is but little room for improvement in this remarkable and charming impersonation. Miss Adelaide Phillips was the *Siebel*, and sang the flower song finely. Antonnuci and Irfre were very good in their several *rôles*. The chorus is better this season than ever, and, of course, won a vehement *encore* in the fourth act.

To-night the "African" in Brooklyn; the same opera on Friday night in New-York. On Saturday Mr. Maretzek gives a grand matinée. To accommodate the patrons of the Philharmonic Society the performance will commence at 11 o'clock in the morning, the doors opening at 10. The great event of next week is the revival of "Don Sebastian," the master work of Donizetti.

Irving Hall.—Mr. Theodore Thomas' fourth series takes place on Saturday evening when the following pieces will be played: overture to "Manfred," by Schumann; Concerto for two pianos in E flat by Mozart, performed by Messrs. Mills and Mason; introduction to "Tristan and Isolde," by Richard Wagner; Symphony No. 5 in C minor, by Beethoven.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

Proceedings of the Democratic State Convention at Hartford.

Hartford, Conn., Wednesday, Feb. 7.

The Democratic State Convention assembled here to-day. Full delegations were present from all parts of the State. The convention is the largest held for many years.

Hon. Thomas H. Bond presided.

Hon. James E. English, of New-Haven, was nominated for Governor by acclamation, as was also Ephraim L. Hyde, of Stafford, for Lieutenant-Governor.

The ticket was then completed by the following nominations:

For Secretary of State, Jesse Olney, of Stratford; for Treasurer, Heman H. Barbour, of Hartford; for Comptroller, Thomas H. C. Kingsbury, of Franklin.

Mr. English being in the city was waited upon by the committee and escorted to the hall, where he addressed the convention in a handsome speech, accepting the nomination.

The resolutions adopted by the convention indorse the restoration policy of President Johnson.

New-Hampshire Democratic Convention.

Concord, N. H., Wednesday, Feb. 7.

The New-Hampshire Democratic State Convention have nominated Hon. John. G. Sinclair, of Bethlehem, for Governor, and Col. George H. Pierce, of Dover, for Railroad Commissioner.

The resolutions adopted indorse President Johnson in his endeavors to have the Southern States represented in Congress, and discountenance any amendments to the constitution.

The following was among the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That we pledge to Andrew Johnson, of the State of Tennessee, President of the United States, our support in the efforts he is making to secure to all the States immediate representation in Congress and their full rights under the constitution as States of the Union, and that we will stand by him so long as he stands by the constitution, and we invite all patriotic citizens to unite with us in this patriotic purpose.

New-Jersey Legislative Convention—Election of State Officers.

Trenton, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

A joint meeting of both Houses was held to-day, Senator Scovel presiding. The following officers were elected: State Treasurer, Howard Ivins, of Ocean; Keeper of the State Prisons, J. P. Robinson, of Middlesex; State Director of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, Samuel Stockton, of Burlington; Delaware and Raritan Canal, Benjamin Clark, of Hudson. Five inspectors of State prisons were also elected—all Republicans, by a vote of 45 to 30. The joint meeting then adjourned to Feb. 21, at 3 P. M.

The Rhode Island Supreme Court.

Providence, R. I., Wednesday, Feb. 7.

The General Assembly, in grand committee this morning, elected George A. Brayton, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the late Judge Ames.

Judge Brayton has heretofore been the Associate Justice.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Position of the Mexican Question in Europe.

The Full Report of the Emperor Napoleon's Speech.

Count Walewski Assumes the Chair in the Corps Legislatif.

The Official Report on the State of the Empire.

Society of French Ladies to Aid Our Freedmen.

Slow Progress of the Spanish Revolution.

Gen. Prim Crosses Into Portugal and Lays Down His Arms.

He has No Engagement with the Royal Troops.

Fenian Trials and Troubles in Ireland.

Interesting News from the Continent and the East.

The Inman steamer *City of Washington*, Capt. Brooks, which left Liverpool at noon on the 24th, and Queenstown on the 25th of January, arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning.

The steamers *Helvetia* and *Tripoli* left Liverpool also on the 24th for New-York.

The extra Cunard steamer *Marathon* arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 21st, and the *Scotland* on the night of the 22d ultimo.

The steamer *Europe*, from New-York for Brest, had arrived at Cherbourg with her engines disabled. The last 700 miles of her voyage were done with sails alone. After landing mails and passengers, the *Europe* was towed from Cherbourg to Havre.

The *City of London* arrived at Queenstown about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 23d, and reached Liverpool early on the 24th January.

The news per the *Australasian* in regard to the attitude taken by the American government toward France on the Mexican question attracted much attention, and the gravity of the situation was generally admitted.

The London *Times* thinks the best hopes of the maintenance of peace lie in the deep feelings of friendship and sympathy which Americans have toward the French people. The *Times* says: "The language of M. Drouyn de Lhuys leads to the belief that the Auxiliary Corps would be recalled to Europe at once, if the American government would give a pledge that Mexico should be left to settle its own future destiny, and we hope so moderate a solution of a most embarrassing question will be accepted by President Johnson."

The *Times* of the 23d, in its city article, says Mexican securities were severely depressed by the persistent symptoms that her present course of order and progress may be interrupted, and the reign of anarchy reëstablished.

The Special Commission for the trial of the Fenians continued its operations in Dublin. There were still twenty-seven cases to dispose of, and it is stated that the Judges would continue their sittings, if necessary, until the last day permitted by the Circuit arrangements, *i. e.*, about the 17th of February.

The Irish police were scouring the country in all directions in search of Stephens. One day the "Head Centre" was reported to be at Cork; another day among the wilds of Connaught. A favorite theory was that he was still in the neighborhood of Dublin, but it was currently rumored at Belfast that he had fled northward, and had been actually traced as far as Newry.

Three alleged Fenians—one of them an Ex-Captain in the Federal army, Thomas Henry O'Brien, of the Eighty-eighth New-York Irish Volunteers, had been arrested at Belfast.

The Union and Emancipation Society held its last meeting at Manchester on the 22d January, and the dissolution of the society was celebrated by a *conversazione* at the Town Hall. Prof. Goldwin Smith delivered an address before the society on the civil war in America, and his allusions to the abolition of slavery evoked much enthusiasm.

Mr. Fenwick is gazetted as one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

FRANCE.

Speech of the Emperor at the Opening of the Legislature.

Paris, Monday, Jan. 22.

The session of the French Legislature was opened this day, at 1 o'clock, by the Emperor, who delivered the following speech:

Messieurs les Senateurs—Messieurs les Deputes: The opening of the legislative session permits me periodically to explain to you the situation of the empire, and to express to you my views. As in preceding years, I shall examine with you the principal questions in which our country is interested.

Abroad, peace seems everywhere assured, for everywhere the means are sought of overcoming difficulties by friendly means, instead of deciding them by arms.

The meeting of the English and French fleets in the same ports has shown that the relations formed on fields of battle have not been weakened, and that time has only cemented the accord between the two nations.

With regard to Germany my intention is to continue to observe a policy of neutrality, which without preventing us at times from being grieved or from rejoicing, nevertheless leaves us strangers to questions in which our interests are not directly engaged. [Applause.]

Italy, recognized by nearly all the powers of Europe, has affirmed her unity by inaugurating her capital in the centre of the peninsula. We have reason to rely on the scrupulous execution of the treaty of the 15th of September, and on the indispensable maintenance of the power of the Holy Father. [Cheers.]

The bonds which unite us to Spain and Portugal have been drawn still closer by my late interviews with the sovereigns of those two countries.

You have shared with me the general indignation produced by the assassination of President Lincoln, and recently the death of the King of the Belgians has caused unanimous regret. [Marks of assent.]

In Mexico, the government founded by the will of the people is becoming consolidated; the non-contents, vanquished and dispersed, have no longer any leader. The national troops have shown their worth, and the country has found guarantees of order and security which have developed its resources and raised its commerce with France alone from twenty-one to seventy-seven millions. According to the hope which I expressed last year, our expedition is approaching its termination. I am coming to an understanding with the Emperor Maximilian for fixing the period for recalling our troops; so that the return may be effected without compromising the French interests which we have gone to defend in that distant country. [Loud cheers.]

North America, after having victoriously issued from a formidable contest, has reëstablished the old Union and solemnly proclaimed the abolition of slavery. France, which forgets no noble page in her history, forms sincere wishes for the prosperity of the great American Republic, and for the maintenance of amicable relations, now of nearly a century's duration. The emotion produced in the United States by the presence of the French army on the Mexican territory will subside before the frankness of my declarations. The American people will understand that our expedition, in which we had invited them to take part, was not opposed to their interests. Two nations, both equally jealous of their independence, should avoid any step in which their dignity and their honor would be engaged. [Applause.]

At home, the tranquillity which has not ceased to prevail has permitted me to visit Algeria, where my presence, I hope, will not have been without effect in reassuring interests and drawing closer together the different races. My absence from France has, besides, proved that I could be replaced by a noble heart and an elevated mind. [Loud cheers, all regards being directed to the Empress.]

It is in the midst of a satisfied and confident population that our institutions work. The municipal elections have taken place with the greatest order and the most entire liberty. The Mayor being in the commune the representative of the central power, the constitution has conferred on me the right of selecting him from among all the citizens. But the election of intelligent and devoted men has enabled me almost everywhere to choose the Mayor from among the members of the municipal councils. [Approbation.]

The law on coalitions, which gave rise to some apprehensions, has been carried out with great impartiality on the part of the government, and with moderation on the part of those interested. The working-class, so intelligent, has understood that, the more facilities were accorded for debating its interest, the more it is bound to respect the liberty of each and the security of all. The inquiry relative to coöperative societies has demonstrated how just were the bases of the law which was presented to you on that matter. That measure will permit the establishment of numerous associations to the advantage of labor and foresight. In order to favor their development, I have decided that the authorization to meet shall be accorded to all who, apart from politics, shall wish to deliberate on their manufacturing or commercial interests. That faculty shall be limited only by the guarantees required for public order.

The state of our finances will show you that if the receipts follow an ascending progression, the expenses are tending to decrease. In the new Budget, accidental or extraordinary resources have been replaced by those of a normal and permanent character; the bill on the sinking fund which will be submitted to you endows that institution with sure revenues and gives new guarantees to the creditors of the State. The equilibrium of the Budget is assured by a surplus of receipts. [Applause.]

To attain that result, savings have had to be imposed on most of the public services. The army being on a peace footing, the only alternative was to reduce either the cadres or the number of men. This latter measure was unrealizable, for the regiments scarcely contained the necessary number of soldiers; the good of the service even counseled increasing it. By suppressing the cadres of 220 companies, 46 squadrons and 40 batteries, but transferring the soldiers to the remaining companies and squadrons, we have rather strengthened than weakened our regiments. As the natural guardian of the interests of the army, I should not have consented to those reductions if they were calculated to impair our military organization or broken the career of men whose services and devotedness I have been able to appreciate. The maintenance of all the officers without troops consequently compromises no future, and the admission into administrative careers of the officers and non-commissioned officers who are approaching the period of superannuation will soon restore the regular course of promotion; all interests are thus guaranteed, and the country will not have shown itself ungrateful to those who shed their blood for her. [Loud cheers.]

The Budget of Public Works and that of Instruction have not undergone any diminution. It was advisable to continue the productive activity of the great State undertakings, and to maintain the vigorous progress of public instruction. Within the last few months, owing to the devotedness of the public teachers, over 13,000 new classes for adults have been opened in the communes of the empire.

Agriculture has made great progress since 1852. If at the present moment it is suffering from the low price of corn, that depreciation is the inevitable consequence of the superabundance of the crops, and not of the abolition of the sliding scale. Economic transformations develop the general prosperity, but cannot prevent partial inconveniences and temporary perturbations. [Applause.] I have thought that it was advisable to open a serious inquiry into the situation and requirements of agriculture. It will, I am convinced, confirm the principles of commercial liberty, furnish valuable information, and facilitate the study of the means best fitted either to relieve local distress, or to realize further progress. [Renewed applause.]

The movement of our international transactions has not slackened; and the general commerce which, last year, was more than 7,000,000,000 has been increased by 700,000,000.

In the midst of still increasing prosperity, some restless spirits, under the pretext of hastening the liberal march of the government, would prevent it from advancing, by depriving it of all power and all initiative. They fasten upon an expression borrowed by me from the Emperor Napoleon I., and confound instability with progress. The Emperor, in declaring the necessity of the gradual improvement of human institutions, meant to say that the only durable changes were those which operate, in the course of time, by the amelioration of the public morals. [Applause.]

These ameliorations will result from the appeasement of passions, and not from inopportune modifications of our fundamental laws. What advantage, indeed, can there be in returning on the morrow to what was rejected the day before? The constitution of 1852, submitted to the acceptation of the people, has undertaken to found a rational system wisely balanced on a just equilibrium between the different powers of the State. It stands at an equal distance from the two extreme positions. With a Chamber, arbiter of the fate of the Ministers, the Executive power is without authority and without any ability to continue what it has commenced; it is without control, if the elective Chamber is not independent and in possession of legitimate prerogative. Our constitutional forms, which have a certain analogy with those of the United States, are not defective because they differ from those of England. Each nation should have institutions in conformity with its genius and its traditions. [Hear, hear.] Certainly every government has its defects, but in looking back at the past I rejoice to see, at the end of fourteen years, France respected abroad, tranquil at home, without political prisoners in her gaols, without exiles beyond her frontiers. [Tremendous cheering.]

Have not governmental theories been sufficiently discussed during the last eighty years? Is it not more profitable at present to seek out the practical means of improving the moral and material condition of the people? Let us devote ourselves to spreading everywhere, with education, healthy economic doctrines, the love of what is right, and religious principles. Let us seek to solve, by the liberty of trade, the difficult problem of the just division of the productive forces, and let us try to improve the conditions of labor in the fields as in the work-shops. [Loud applause.]

When all the inhabitants of France, at present invested with political rights, shall have been enlightened by education, they will without difficulty, discern the truth, and will not allow themselves to be led astray by deceitful theories; when all who live from day to day shall have beheld the benefits increasing which assiduous labor procures, they will be the firm supports of a society that guarantees their comfort and their dignity; in fine, when all shall have received, even from the days of their infancy, those principles of faith and morality which elevate man in his own eyes, they will know that above human intelligence, and above the efforts of science and reason, there exists a supreme will which regulates the destinies of individuals as well as those of nations." [Long-continued cheering.]

When the applause had subsided, the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, having received the orders of His Majesty, intimated to M. Rouher, Minister of State, that the oath should be administered to such Senators as had been nominated since the last session. The names called out were M. Corta, Vice-Admiral Bouet-Willaumez, Baron Butenval, Gen. d'Allonville, Gen. Count Gudin, M. Sylvestre de Sacy, Count de Saint Marsault and Gen. Vinoy. Afterward, the same ceremony was proceeded to for the Deputies, the names being Count Walewski, M. de Tillancourt, M. Barillon, M. Girod de l'Ain, M. Sarrabure, M. de Chesneiong and M. Fremy. The Hon. Minister then declared that the session for 1866 was open, and he requested the members of the two Chambers to assemble the next day in their respective places of sitting for the dispatch of business. Their Majesties then withdrew in the same order as they had come, and another salvo of twenty-one guns announced that the ceremony had terminated.

ENGLISH COMMENT ON THE SPEECH.

The London *Times* says the whole tenor of the Emperor Napoleon's speech convinces it that the solution of the Mexican difficulty must come from the United States. The offer involved in the Imperial address is the withdrawal of the French forces from Mexico, on receiving an assurance that the American government will not impede the consolidation of the new empire. The *Times* feels confident that the American government will be eager to accept a pacific solution of the Mexican difficulty compatible with the dignity of both nations.

THE FREEDMEN'S SOCIETY IN FRANCE.

The meeting organized by the association of French ladies for sending help to the freed people of America, took place, as announced, in the Salle Herz. The chair was occupied by M. Labordage, who, in an eloquent opening address, gave a short sketch of the formation of the society. He spoke of the French ladies as excited to take the initiative in some work by the example of their sisters in England and America, and judging from the result he thought their *début* was not unsuccessful. After alluding to the perfectly unsectarian character of the association, he mentioned that since its formation in April last, 10 cases, containing 5,332 articles of clothing, valued at 27,969 francs, and 27,466 francs in money, had been sent by the committee, making in all 54,935 francs. Among the other speakers were Rev. M. Grandpierre and Rev. M. Dhombres, pastors of the Reformed Church of France, Prince de Borglie and M. Cochin. The last named gentleman gave a most interesting account of the progress of emancipation in Cuba. The sale of the tickets and the collection at the close of the meeting amounted to nearly 3,000 francs.

ADDRESS OF COUNT WALEWSKI.

In the Corps Legislatif, on the 23d, Count Walewski took his seat as President of the Chamber. In his opening address he passed an eulogium upon his predecessor, the late Duke de Morny, and paid a tribute to the manner in which M. Schneider presided during the last session. Count Walewski also praised the spirit of moderation displayed by the Chamber, and expressed a hope that the deputies would give him their cordial concurrence. In conclusion he declared his intention to protect the liberty of opinions conscientiously expressd.

STATE OF THE EMPIRE.

The usual official report of the state of the empire had been communicated to the Corps Legislatif.

On the subject of Mexico the report says: "The French government, on undertaking the expedition to Mexico, placed before it an aim to which it has rendered subordinate its conduct, and on which its decisions are still pending. We went on to Mexico to obtain redress, not to proselotise for the cause of monarchy. Our soldiers are not in Mexico with the object of intervention. The imperial government has constantly repelled that doctrine as contrary to the fundamental principles of our rights. Mexico is at present ruled by a regular government. Anxious to fulfill the engagements it has made in respect both to the persons and properties of foreigners when the necessary arrangements are concluded with the Emperor Maximilian, we shall be so far from repudiating the results of our principles as regards intervention, that we shall, on the contrary, accept them as the guiding rule for all powers, and it will then be easy to foretell the time when we shall be able to effect the return of the expeditionary army."

The Paris Bourse on the 23d was heavy, closing at 68f. 55c.

SPAIN.

The Revolution—Gen. Prim Gone to Portugal and Surrendered his Arms.

A telegram from Madrid, dated 22d January, says: "Official confirmation has been received of the intelligence that Gen. Prim entered Portugal on Saturday last, the 20th."

Prim is stated to have delivered the horses, arms and equipments of his followers to the Alcadi of Anasoli, Portugal.

Disturbances had taken place at Rens and Valencia. The province of Valencia had in consequence been proclaimed in a state of siege.

Tranquillity continued to prevail at Madrid; and it was asserted that the state of siege in that city would be raised in a day or two.

It is officially announced that the insurgents had no engagement with the royal troops before entering Portugal.

ITALY.

Statement of the New Minister of Finance.

Signor Scialoja, the new Minister of Finance, made his financial statement in the Chamber of Deputies on the 22nd. He spoke against loans and other extraordinary expedients, and proposed that the deficit of 211 millions livres should be covered by increased taxation. His predecessors proposed reductions in the expenditures amounting to 30 millions, Sig. Scialoja extends to 55 millions.

The reported death of Gibson, the sculptor, at Rome was unfounded. His life had been despaired of, but at latest dates he was much better, and hopes were entertained of his recovery.

A submarine telegraph cable was successfully laid on the 21st, between Leghorn and the Island of Corsica.

France is said to have tendered her good offices in the difficulty that has arisen between the Pope and Russia.

Prince Otho, third son of the King of Italy, died at Genoa on the 22nd of January.

INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Bombay, Saturday, Jan. 13.

Cotton dull. Shipments for the fortnight 75,000 bales. Freights to Liverpool advanced to 42s. 6d. Goods unaltered. Exchange, 2@2¼.

(*Private telegram.*)

Hong Kong, Monday, Jan. 1.

Tea in good demand. Export for the fortnight, 7,000,000 lbs. Exchange quiet at 4s. 7d.

Melbourne, Tuesday, Dec. 26.

Parliament was dissolved on the 12th inst. Intense excitement has been caused in South Australia by the outbreak of war between Spain and Chili. All sales of copper have been stopped.

Advices from New-Zealand state that the rebels on the east coast had been defeated and had surrendered.

Shanghai, Tuesday, Dec. 26.

Tea advancing. Silk active. The Nienfei rebels have again shown themselves, and they are reported to have defeated Fien Kofan. They were collecting in large numbers in Shautung and Houdu. The Empress Dowager had resigned power at Pekin, and Princk Kung was again at the head of affairs.

Complicated questions were arising between the Chinese and French governments on the subject of Propagandism.

News from Japan states that the Minister's mission to Asaca proved successful. The treaties had been ratified by the Mikado—the ports were to be opened to trade on the 1st of January—and the tariff was to be revised.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 23d were without essential change. Consols closed at 86⅞@88.

The discount market was largely supplied at ⅛@⅜ ℔ cent. below the bank minimum.

The London *Times*, in its City Article, quotes from American authorities in support of the lectures it has recently read merchants and exporters on the subject of prudence in their dealings.

American Securities were lower, under the *City of London's* news—especially Eries.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

Cotton—The sales of Monday and Tuesday add up 14,000 bales, including 1,500 for speculation and export. The market has been dull and prices are partially ⅛d. lower.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

Market steady but business limited at Friday's rates. The slight improvement manifested yesterday has disappeared.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. and Wakefield, Nash & Co. report: Flour very quiet, but nominally unchanged. Wheat in moderate demand, at full prices: Winter Red 10s. 4d.@10s. 7d. ℔ cental. Indian Corn inactive and partially 3d. ℔ 480 lbs. cheaper; Mixed American 29s.@29s. 3d.

Provisions.—Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co., Bruce, McAuliffe & Co. report Beef firm for fine qualities. Pork inactive, but unchanged. Bacon quiet, but prices steady. Lard dull, but inactive. Butter quiet. Cheese firm for choice qualities. Tallow quiet, but prices well maintained.

Produce—Ashes quiet; small sales of Pots at 37s. Sugar in more demand but at rather easier prices. Coffee inactive. Rice—No sales. Linseed Oil slow of sales at 40s. Resin quiet at 13s. 6d. for Common French. Spirits of Turpentine dull at 46s.@47s. for French. Petroleum unchanged; sales of Refined at 2s. 7d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm; fine parcels scarce and rather dearer. Indian Corn maintains late rates.

Produce—Sugar quiet but steady. Coffee sells freely at rather higher prices. Tea quiet. Rice firm. Tallow quiet; 47s. 6d.@47s. 9d. for P. T. C. on spot. Turpentine, 46s.

Copper dull at the previous decline of £5.

VERY LATEST PER CITY OF WASHINGTON.

(*By telegraph to Queenstown.*)

London, Thursday, Jan. 25.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* gives a minute account of Salliard's interview with Napoleon, and his hurried departure for Mexico. His instructions, verbal only, are to represent to Maximilian that the time has arrived for the withdrawal of the French troops.

The steamship *Hermann* arrived out on the 24th.

Latest Commercial.

Liverpool, Thursday, Jan. 25.

Cotton—Sales for two days, 114,000 bales; market irregular; all qualities have slightly declined. Of the above sales speculators and exporters took 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and steady. Wheat firm.

Provisions—The market is steady. Lard flat.

Securities—Consols for money, 86⅞@87; Five-twenties, 66¼@66½; Illinois Central Shares, 75@75½; Erie, 55⅞@56½.

Memorandum.

The *Confidence*, Liverpool for New-York, has returned.

The *Roscoe*, New-Orleans for Liverpool, was at Lockindal, waterlogged.

The *Hertha*, Bremen for New-York, is at Spithead, with small-pox on board.

MEXICO.

Juarez Sustained by all the Commanding Generals—The Army Prepared to Resist any Attack of the French on El Paso—The Report that Juarez had Gone to San Antonio is Unfounded.

San Francisco, Sunday, Feb. 4.

The Mexican Consulate has received an official communication from Juarez and the Minister of Foreign Relations, dated El Paso del Norto, Dec. 28. All the Generals commanding Liberal forces gave in their adherence, and approved the decree extending the term of Juarez' Presidency.

Some French troops which started in the direction of El Paso, had returned, after marching fourteen leagues.

The Republican troops at El Paso were fully prepared to resist the French, should they attempt to carry into execution their designs.

Gen. Negrete was installed Minister of War on the 26th of December.

The report that Juarez had reached San Antonio, Texas, is unfounded.

The Difficulty between Maximilian and the Pope—Gen. Negrete Reported to be at San Antonio—The Liberals Repulsed—The Emperor's Bloody Decree Executed—A Plot to Assassinate Maximilian's Minister of War.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

Arrived, ships *Martha Webb* from Boston, *Lammergier* from Liverpool.

The steamer *Mexico*, from Havana, with City of Mexico dates to Jan. 8, has arrived.

M. Eloin was going to Europe for a long stay. Laudieo, the newly arrived Finance Minister, had a long private interview with Maximilian.

A semi-official journal announces that, through the disinterested intervention of Napoleon, the misunderstanding between Maximilian and the Pope will soon be amicably adjusted.

It was not yet heard at Mexico that Juarez had left Chihuahua, but it was known that Negrete was at San Antonio.

Garcia had been appointed Prefect of Nueva Leon; Simon Plancho, of Coahuila.

Fegarola, the Liberal General, operating in Oajaca, had been repulsed, and was retreating toward Tehuantepec.

In Tehuantepec itself a body of 2,000 Liberals whipped Col. Garcia Cado.

The Liberals sent to the City of Mexico for trial had been shot. Col. Patico, a Liberal about to be shot at Moulina, had been sent to the City of Mexico for trial.

Marshal Bazaine had gone to Queretaro to organize important military movements.

French reinforcements had been sent to Mazatlan.

The Governor of Lower California, who tried to induce people to submit quietly to Maximilian's authority, and failing to do so, has left the country. A militia force is to be sent there to enforce obedience.

Dr. Manuel Larinzebaer had been sent by Maximilian as Envoy Extraordinary to Russia, Sweden and Denmark.

A plot against the life of Maximilian's War Minister had been discovered. Several persons were arrested, among them two Ex-Colonels.

The Liberal leader Latre was defeated by the Imperialists above Paso de Novilla, and retreated to Papuality.

Gov. Fernando Ortega was also defeated by the Imperialists, and fled to El Reccion.

The Liberal Army—Mustering Out of United States Troops.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

A Brownsville letter says that Gen. Escobedo has gone into the interior with most of his force and the Liberal army, with the exception of a few roaming bands, who are committing all sorts of depredations on both sides of the river. It also says that the United States government will make a great mistake by mustering out all the troops, as the people depend entirely upon the soldiers for protection.

The Washington Territory Emigrants.

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

Albemarle Hotel,
New-York, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has already been made public, to some extent, that when a portion of the Mercer emigration party sailed on the steamship *Continental*, for the Pacific coast, some were compelled, as it is alleged, by the most unjust action, to remain behind. Whether that action was unjust or not, it is certain that it worked a cruel hardship upon most unsuspecting and worthy people. Of those for whom I acted as one of the counsel in applying for an injunction, some ten days ago, against the ship-owners, two families, respectively, from Pennsylvania and Maine, (Mrs. Elizabeth Thorn and Sarah Balch are the mothers,) are now at a boarding-house in Jersey City, where their baggage is detained for board money, which Mercer, it is claimed, promised to pay. Mrs. Thorn's furniture was carried off with Mercer upon the ship. Although these families held tickets at a cost of more than one thousand dollars, they were left behind destitute of money and of friends, except so far as the public may befriend them. This has a terrible meaning to such people in this bitter season; but it is to their honor that, without their knowledge, I thus seek to call public notice to the facts in the case. They were induced, weeks ago, to leave homes, as they thought, forever, by the recommendation of those whose names are well known and have been hitherto respected.

By his permission and ready sympathy, any aid for these sufferers may be sent to or left with Hon. C. P. Kirkland, northwest corner Jauncey-court, second floor, No. 37 Wall-street.

Very respectfully,
STERNE CHITTENDEN.

Battalion Drill of the Thirty-seventh National Guard.

The first battalion drill of the Thirty-seventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., since the election of their new Colonel, W. H. Farrar, was held, last evening, at the State Arsenal in Seventh-avenue. The drill was a very fine one, as the members of the regiment turned out in full force, and the maneuvers of the command were witnessed by a large and fashionably dressed assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. All of the ten companies reported at an early hour, but to economize space the command was formed into eight companies, the line being formed at 8 o'clock precisely. After the troops had beaten off, the command was turned over to Col. Farrar, who exercised the regiment in the facings, the manual, and the usual routine movements of a battalion drill, omitting the loadings and firings. After the drill had closed, the members, while in line, and after the parade had been dismissed, commenced rattling their muskets, and called upon their newly-elected and popular Colonel for a speech. Col. Farrar was about to express a few words of thanks for their kind feelings, when the band rather inopportunely struck up their clanging notes and drowned his voice. The spectators then began moving for the door, and the gallant Thirty-seventh broke ranks to escort their respective lady friends homeward.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Serious Result of the Last Fourth-avenue Collision.—Among the passengers in the small Fourth-avenue car which was smashed up by the cars of the New-Haven road on Monday last, was our well-known fellow-citizen Gen. Ward B. Burnett. The General was severely bruised about the head, neck and shoulders and sprained quite badly his wrist. He was taken in a carriage to his rooms at the Barcelona Hotel, Great Jones-street, where he has received every possible attention and care. Its a wonder that he escaped with his life, and he will be fortunate if able in several weeks to rally from the shock sustained by his mental and physical system.

Masquerade.—This evening the "Original Seventeen" give their fourth annual private fancy-dress masquerade soiree at Morrisania Hall. It has only to be like any of the three of the preceding years to be all that the parental seventeen or their friends can wish it.

Body of a Murdered Child Found.—About 8 o'clock last night Officer Britton, of the Nineteenth Precinct, discovered the body of a new-born child in an open lot on his beat. The body was horribly mangled, and was found sewed up in a sack. No clue exists as to the perpetrators of the unnatural deed.

Vosburgh Association of the Seventy-first Regiment.—The ex-officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Seventy-first Regiment will meet at the regimental armory, in Centre-street, on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the association.

To Prevent Cruelty to Animals.—Henry Bergh, Esq., late of the United States Legation to Russia, will read an interesting paper on the abovementioned subject this evening, before the American Geographical and Statistical Society.

Mushroom Perfumes.—Of the swarm of inferior perfumes got up to compete with Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," scarcely even the memory remains. They are literally forgotten, while the sales of that *ne plus ultra* of all fragrance constantly increases.—*Winsted Herald.*

A Noted Clergyman and Public Lecturer says of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches:*" "In all my lecturing tours, I put Troches into my carpet-bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen." Public speakers, vocalists, and all others who exercise the voice, should never fail of using the Troches. They surpass all other preparations in clearing and strengthening the voice, removing hoarseness, allaying irritation of the throat, and as a *cough remedy* are preëminently *the best.*

An Effectual Worm Medicine.—The combination of ingredients used in making Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits" is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

Worms in the stomach cause irritation and often prolonged sickness, and can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy, which will be found in the Vermifuge Comfits.

For coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, bronchitis and other pulmonary affections, use DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. For many years this article has been the standard remedy, and thousands willingly testify to its virtue. Its effects are immediate and relief certain. Sold everywhere.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is the best article known to preserve the hair. *It will positively restore gray hair to its original color.* It keeps the hair from falling out. It is the best dressing in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair healthy, soft and glossy. Price $1. For sale by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Elliptic Sewing-Machines,
are now for sale or to let by
J. B. GARDNER & CO.,
No. 199 6th-av.

Booty and Beauty.
Boots and shoes of every description for ladies, gents and children, cheap, at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway.
E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

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And all kinds of warm and water-proof boots and shoes, for ladies, gents, boys and children, cheap, at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway. E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Boots and Shoes at Reduced Prices.— BROOKS, No. 575 Broadway, has the largest assortment in the city, for ladies, gents and children, which he is now selling at much less than former prices, in order to make room for Spring goods.
E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Brown's Shakers' Extract of Valerian contains all the valuable properties of the root in a highly concentrated form, and is a valuable medicinal agent for nervous affections, headache, hysteria affections, neuralgia and want of repose.
Wholesale and retail druggists have it.

The Florence Gold Medal Lock-stitch Sewing Machine, with reversible feed.
NO. 505 BROADWAY, New-York.

Burnett's Florimel Closely Resembles the odor of a rare and delicate bouquet of flowers, and in this respect it stands unrivaled. A few drops will leave its peculiar and delightful fragrance upon the handkerchief for many hours.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE is equal to the best imported. It is put up in a neat and elegant style, and wins for itself a favorite place on the dressing-table. Its intrinsic merits really justify the high reputation in which it is held.—*Providence Journal.*

For sale by all druggists.

Burning of Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry Car Depot.
BOOKS, PAPERS AND MONEY PRESERVED IN HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE!
New-York, Feb. 6, 1866.
Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway:

Gents: We had a severe trial of one of your Patent Champion Safes in the entire destruction of our depot buildings on Saturday night, the 3d inst. The Safe was in our office in the second story of the large brick building on 14th-st., and exposed to a great body of flame, from the large amount of hay and other combustible material contained in the burning stables.

We got the safe out next day and opened it. The books, papers, money in bank bills, were all well preserved—nothing being injured except the leather bindings. JACOB SHARP,
President of the Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES,
THE MOST RELIABLE PROTECTION FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN.
HERRING & CO.'S NEW PATENT BANKER'S SAFE,
(With Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron, or Franklinite,)
THE ONLY SAFE MADE WHICH WILL EFFECTUALLY RESIST A BURGLAR'S DRILL.
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No. 251 BROADWAY, COR. MURRAY-ST.,
New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

Distillation of Petroleum by Steam and Vacuum.
PATENTED MARCH 7, 1865.

We bring before our readers a new process of distilling by steam and vacuum, which ought to be carefully considered by the community, as it will be a stupendous undertaking, and will form an important event who are directly or indirectly connected with this article.

Our country has really suffered during the past few years for want of an ample quality of oil for burning. As it has often been repeated in columns of our daily papers. Explosions in distilleries and from house lamps, the cause of which is in making a light quality of oil, the fire test standing at 100 degrees of heat and will freeze in cold weather.

The public has not kept pace with the increase of this manufactured article, and certainly an enterprise looking to the supplying of this great want will be hailed with joy. During the past six years various plans and schemes have been suggested by men of means to bring out certain improvements of distilling this liquid without the aid of chemicals, or making a useless tar, benzine, naptha or coke, all of which they have found and cannot get rid of; and to supply that kind of oil the public stands in so much need of. The matter was suffered to remain in a dormant state until a few months since, when these new plans assumed a tangible form, and the prospect now is that the consummation most devoutly wished for is soon to be realized. This patent has become a marvel of the age. In bringing this patent invention before the public they can judge the great importance of this new feature of boiling this light combustible matter under a vacuum. For instance, instead of using the fire direct under the stills, and by so doing burning the oil to that degree that the most severe deodorizing process will not take out that disagreeable smell which is burnt into it by such intense heat. As our readers are perfectly aware of this fact, it needs no discussion. But in this new process, there is an oil made free from smell and is equal to olive oil, and will burn in any ordinary lamp, with or without a chimney and not smoke, and will stand a fire test at 136 degrees, and cold test 30 degrees below zero, and will burn more brilliantly and last longer than the oil which is now used.

In view of this grand and ingenious invention, it becomes necessary that the demand for this excellent refined oil should be supplied.

Inasmuch as the public are interested in the progress and development of new projects, we would like to call their attention to these facts, that these principles are formed upon pure *mechanical devices*, based upon principles of nature, and not in opposition to nature, producing the same results every time, and being no chemical used whatever, but making one quality of oil, and ready for market in ten hours from the time the crude oil is let into the stills. As the public have taken great pains in making certain inquiries in relation to the subject of petroleum refineries, their plans and schemes are not yet fully mature; but in this new process there is sufficient information elicited to form some idea of this grand improvement and mechanical success, which the public have taken a great interest in.

We should like to show to every intelligent individual this grand and glorious enterprise, and before doing so we wish to call their attention to a certain fact, as we go on in our new enterprise, and as we have made refined oil, we find new features which will exhaust the minds and ingenuity of every inventor on Petroleum; namely, as the crude oil which is to be evaporated is let into the still, by the discretion of the still-man, then forms itself into a vapor, the vapor then passing through into the condenser, which condenser is exhausted of all air, and thereby producing a vacuum, and thereby mixing itself with cold water which is in the condenser. We then bring forth one gravity of refined oil in twenty minutes, making no benzine, naptha, coke or useless tar, but find about six per cent. of lubricating oil, which can be drawn off without stopping, as this apparatus is so constructed as to run continually from one year to another it desired, and without the fear of fire from this combustible material, as the boilers can be situated at one end of the building, as there is no fire used except in the boilers. This oil can be used for medicinal purposes, for there is no *chemicals* or *poisonous* matter put into it but genuine oil. Our readers can judge of the merits and advantages over the old process, and more particularly in boiling under a vacuum, which vacuum is of no small account, as it will be understood in the foregoing, but make a vacuum which is 14 pounds to every square inch, making in all some 25,000 pounds, pulling the vapor while the steam pressure is about 60 pounds to the square inch in boiling, and as it requires but one man to attend to 20 stills, one engineer, four ordinary men, using one half of the coal that is now used and no fear of explosions, or burning out of still, or setting fire to premises, and having an insurance of one per cent. instead of five.

Our readers can judge of this grand, stupendous undertaking, and it may be called the marvel of the age.

In conclusion, we are glad to hear of this great and useful invention being put into operation, and it should be hailed with joy by our enterprising business community, as it is the safest investment known in this country. There are now being built in this city two very large and extensive stills on this plan, and will soon be completed and erected for the manufacturing this valuable article. The place for erection is on the Hudson, about 20 miles from New-York. It will have a frontage of 600 feet long and 120 in width. Some of our most successful capitalists are interested in this great enterprise, who will devise means and plans to carry out this great undertaking. Therefore we would call the attention of all who may desire to know more about this invention to call on CURTIS & SHAPTER, No. 209 Franklin-st., New-York City, where samples of oil can be seen, made in a 15-barrel still, without the aid of chemicals or any other application.

Health of American Women.
One trial will prove that MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON will cure "female weakness" and "uterine complaints of women;" together with nervousness, pains and indigestion connected with that cause. *See that the seal of the Graefenberg Company is on every bottle.* PRICE $1 50. *Sold everywhere.*
THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.
The best pill for all liver complaints, biliousness and indigestion. *They never gripe, and do not leave the bowels constipated.* PRICE 25 CENTS. SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.
A discount is made on all Graefenberg medicines purchased at the office of the Graefenberg Company, No. 139 William-st., in quantities of one-half dozen or upward.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

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30,000 Elegant Bricks are Made Daily by the National Brick-machine, which is the wonder of the age. ABRAM REQUA, General Agent, No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

Dame's Pulmo-Bronchial Troches for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, &c. DAME & CO., 438 4th-av., or C. FOX, 81 Barclay-st.

Nervous Headaches are instantly cured by one dose, "forty drops," of Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy. Sold by all druggists.

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Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

A Silent Sewing Machine—Making the celebrated "Willcox & Gibbs Stitch"—strong, elastic and durable. WILLCOX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

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Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-machine and button-hole machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Leete—Leete.—In this city, on Wednesday, Feb. 7, at the residence of A. N. Leete, Esq., by Rev. E. P. Rogers, Hon. Calvin M. Leete and Miss Lucy M. Leete, both of Guilford, Conn.

Lothrop—Kelly.—At St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Feb. 7, by Right Rev. Wm. Bacon Stevens, D. D., Charles B. Lothrop and Deborah K. Kelly, grand-daughter of the late Henry Kahis, Esq.

Norcross—Hartshorne.—On Wednesday, Feb. 7, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., George H. Norcross and Elizabeth B. Hartshorne, all of this city.

Ryckman—Thomas.—On Saturday, Feb. 3, by Rev. Thomas B. Preston, G. W. Ryckman, Jr., and Kate E., daughter of the late D. Thomas.

Stayner—Roorbach.—At St. John's Church, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 7, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., George C. Stayner and Fanny H., daughter of the late Orville A. Roorback, Sr., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

☞ Charleston, S. C., and Canada papers please copy.

Van Rensselaer—Harriman.—At Grace Church, Jersey City, on Wednesday, Feb. 7, by Rev. Orlando Harriman, James Fleming Van Rensselaer, of Philadelphia, and Anna, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

Anderson.—On Wednesday, Feb. 7, James, infant child of James W. C. and Elizabeth Anderson, aged 3 months and 19 days.

Armstrong.—In this city, on Tuesday, Feb. 6, George Armstrong, aged 93 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his son, David, and sons-in-law, James Gregory and John Sutton, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 65 Pike-st., on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

Bunker.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday, Feb. 6, at the residence of H. C. Orane, Jane A. Bunker, widow of Benj. F. Bunker, aged 63 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 3½ P. M. Carriages will be at the depot to meet the train that leaves New-York at 2 P. M. Her remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

Cary.—On Wednesday, Jan. 31, at Marshall, Mich., Mrs. Eunice Cary, aged 88 years.

The relatives and friends of her sons, Clark W., Jediah T. and Benjamin H. Cary, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, B. H. Cary, No. 481½ Pacific-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) the 8th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Clapp.—At White Plains, on Tuesday, Feb. 6, John J. Clapp, Attorney and Counsellor-at-law, in the 48th year of his age.

The members of the Bar and relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 9th inst., at 10½ A. M., from his late residence in White Plains. Trains at 8 o'clock A. M. from 26th-st., New-York, will be in season for the funeral.

Foote.—On Sunday, Feb. 4, E. Derwin Foote, son of the late Dr. Anson Foote, of Guilford, Conn.

☞ New-Haven and Middletown, Conn., papers please copy.

Horford.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 7, Frederick, son of F. J. Horford, aged 24 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Hammond.—On Tuesday, Feb. 6, at Greenburgh, Westchester County, Mrs. Cornelia Ann Hammond, wife of Clark Hammond, and grand-daughter of Gerard G. Beekman, deceased, in her 63d year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Friday, the 9th inst., at 12 o'clock M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot at Tarrytown to meet the train arriving from New-York.

Ryer.—At Fort Washington, Feb. 7, after a severe illness, Sarah Eliza, eldest daughter of Samuel B. and Catherine F. Ryer, aged 16 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, at Fort Washington, Friday, Feb. 9, at 1 o'clock.

She kept her birthday in Heaven.

Stewart.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 6, Lewis Morris, youngest child of William and Mary A. Stewart, in the 3d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, F. W. Burke, No. 178 Schermerhorn-st., this (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Westervelt.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 6, Mr. John J. V. Westervelt, Ex-Sheriff, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family, and of his son-in-law, James E. Wells, are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 207 East 55th-st., on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ The members of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., are also invited to attend.

☞ The remains of William W. Morris having arrived from Houston, Texas, the funeral will take place from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER,
AT
WHOLESALE.
A VERY SUPERIOR STOCK
NOW READY.
DEVLIN & CO.,
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Of the latest styles, consisting of
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Nos. 96 and 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST.,
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A LECTURE
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By H. M. GALLAHER,
on the above subject, at the
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Doors open at 7½, lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.
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NORTON'S
NEW REMEDIES FOR CATARRH
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all the wretched symptoms of the disease at once, and permanently cure the most hopeless cases known.
These remedies consist of four harmless liquids, to be inhaled from the palm of the hand.
The mode of treatment is peculiar. The first application gives relief, and it cures where every other means have failed. Price $1 per bottle—$4 per sett.
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All who have the Catarrh—send for it.
All who think they have it—send for it.
Information never before published.
Send a stamp for it. GERRIT NORTON,
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THE IMPROVED ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE is unequaled for
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Its attachments for hemming, braiding, binding, cording, quilting, and for sewing on trimming of any width, are unrivaled for simplicity of adjustment and perfection of work. Liberal discount to shippers.
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THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth-av. Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, from 12 to 3 P. M.
HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

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We copy the following from the Boston *Transcript*: "The sixth number of 'Every Saturday' contains a paper entitled 'A Night in a Workhouse,' the publication of which, in the columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has created the greatest excitement. It appears that the writer (Mr. Anthony Trollope, says the London *Review*), disguised himself as a vagrant, and obtained quarters for the night in the Lambeth workhouse, for the purpose of ascertaining how the London poor are treated in that highly respectable institution. The record of the misery he saw and endured in this single night is almost too terrible to be credited. The pathos of a hundred novels is crowded into this one brief page torn from real life. 'There is not a conception of Dante,' says the *Spectator*, 'more grotesquely horrible than the one which the contributor to the *Pall Mall Gazette* has painted so well.' In that heart-sickening workhouse the writer found, ready made to his hand, such characters as only Dickens has hitherto dreamed of depicting. With a pen as brave as it is brilliant he has laid bare to the English public an abuse which could exist nowhere but in London. Of course these revelations have drawn forth 'cards' from the Lambeth officials; but the facts stand, and will not be silenced. Since Charles Reade's onslaught on the prison system no article of the kind has caused such a furore as 'A Night in a Workhouse.'"

Every number of every Saturday is stereotyped, and back numbers can always be furnished.

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"Dear Sirs: I write to thank you for remembering me and for sending me your handsome work, the TRIBUTE BOOK, the great record of the wonderful doings of your people during your great struggle. I think no other nation can produce such a record of patriotic efforts and sacrifices in any cause, and it will remain forever a matter of pride for your children in future times.

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WM. K. BEND. THEO. S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.

All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.
DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.
Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES
which may be checked for without notice.
Collections made promptly on all points.
Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.
Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

SAMUEL B. HARD
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Corner New-st., New-York.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, RAILROAD STOCKS, &c., Bought and sold on Commission.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1865:

Premiums received on marine risks, from 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1865 ... $6,933,146 80
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1865 ... 2,019,324 73
Total amount of Marine Premiums ... $8,952,471 53

No policies have been issued upon life risks nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1865 ... $6,764,146 38
Losses paid during the same period ... $3,659,178 45
Returns of premiums and expenses ... $992,341 44

The company has the following assets, viz.:
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank, and other stocks ... $4,828,585 00
Loans secured by stocks, and otherwise ... 3,330,350 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages ... 221,260 00
Dividends on stocks, interest on bonds and mortgages, and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at ... 144,964 43
Premium notes and bills receivable ... 3,283,861 96
Cash in bank, coin ... 80,462 00
Cash in bank, United States Treasury Note Currency ... 310,551 78
Total amount of assets ... $12,199,975 17

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th of February next.

Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled to the extent paid.

A dividend of 35 per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company, for the year ending 31st December, 1865, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 3d of April next.

By order of the board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
JOHN D. JONES,
CHARLES DENNIS,
W. H. H. MOORE,
HENRY COIT,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,
LEWIS CURTIS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
R. WARREN WESTON,
ROYAL PHELPS,
CALEB BARSTOW,
A. P. PILLOT,
WM. E. DODGE,
GEO. G. HOBSON,
DAVID LANE,
JAMES BRICE,
LEROY M. WILEY,
WM. STURGIS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,
DENNIS PERKINS,
JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
J. HENRY BURGY,
CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
C. A. HAND,
B. J. HOWLAND,
BENJ. BABCOCK,
FLETCHER WESTRAY,
ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,
FREDK. CHAUNCEY,
JAMES LOW,
GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
WILLIAM H. WEBB.
DANIEL S. MILLER,
JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking, under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal [SEAL.] of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
No. 1,624. Comptroller.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Oct. 3, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, laws of 1859, and 476 laws of 1865, that the circulating notes of "THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," a banking association, located in said city, will be redeemed at par, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at the New-York State National Bank, in the City of Albany, and at the Merchants' National Bank in the City of New-York, in that city, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of said bank, must be presented as aforesaid, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a lien upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
EDWARD HAND, Superintendent.
oc5-1aw6mTh

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—The undersigned, Trustees under the second mortgage of this company, will receive proposals for the sale to them for the purposes of the sinking fund, of all or any part of thirteen of the second mortgage bonds, such proposals to be in writing, addressed to the Trustees, and left at the office of this company, on or before the 14th day of February, instant, stating the number of bonds offered and the lowest price at which they will be sold.
CHAS. A. RAPELLO,
FREDERICK A. COE, Trustees.
JAMES C. BELL,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1866.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN FILED IN this Department, pursuant to law, by WOOSTER SHERMAN, an individual banker, proprietor of Wooster Sherman's Bank, at Watertown, Jefferson County, that the said banker has changed his residence: Notice is hereby given that the said banker resides in the city of New-York, where the business of the said bank will be hereafter conducted. Place of business No. 3 Nassau-st.
G. W. SCHUYLER, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—THE MISSISQUOI BANK, FORMERly located and doing business at Sheldon, Franklin County, Vermont, having been represented insolvent and enjoined by the Court of Chancery, and the undersigned appointed receiver, and the time limited to six months from this date within which the creditors of said bank must present and prove their claims against said bank, creditors are hereby notified that the undersigned will receive such claims at the banking-house of said bank, in Sheldon, Vermont.
D. D. WEAD, Receiver.
SHELDON, Vermont, Jan. 17, 1866.

BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the election of seven directors for the ensuing year will be held (in conformity with the laws of Pennsylvania) at Carlisle's Hotel, Morrisville, Penn., on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. The polls will be open until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 7th to the 13th February.
FRED. G. SCRIBA, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 10 until Feb. 22.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1866.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of this company, due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES BANK NOTE CO., No. 71 BROADWAY, Feb. 6, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED STATES BANK NOTE COMPANY will be held at their office on THURSDAY, Feb. 15. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
STEPHEN PAUL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Quicksilver Mining Company will be held at the Continental Hotel in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M.
J. B. RANDOL, Sec.

HOLDERS OF COUPONS, NOT YET DUE, can have them discounted at a liberal rate, and receive cash for the same, at Rooms Nos. 6 and 7, No. 151 Broadway.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—AN ANNUAL election for officers and committees of this Institute will be held on Thursday, the 8th of February, 1866, at the rooms of the Institute in the Cooper Building. The polls will open at 3 o'clock, P. M., and close at 7 o'clock.
By order of the Trustees,
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

$70,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage on real estate in this city, in sums to suit. Apply to E. P. BRIGGS, 1 Chambers-st.

FINANCIAL.

DEPEW & POTTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Allow interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on deposits which may be checked for at sight.

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Government Securities.

Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Collections made promptly on all points.

HENRY W. POTTER.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
(Late Secretary of State.)

STEPHEN H. CONDICT, New-York. DAVID JENNINGS, Charleston, S. C.
BYRON SHERMAN, New-York. WM. M. TUNNO, Savannah, Ga.

CONDICT, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

Give special attention to collections throughout the Southern States. Solicit deposits, subject to check at sight, from banks, bankers and individuals, and allow interest by agreement. Execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of gold, and of government and other securities.

Sell Foreign Exchange, and buy and sell Exchange on Charleston and Savannah.

D. JENNINGS & CO., Charleston, S. C. W. M. TUNNO & CO., Savannah, Ga.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.

Agents for the sale of the UNITED STATES 30-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS, issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R., and of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the
REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
STATE AID BONDS.
Interest at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
IN GOLD,
Payable semi-annually,
Guaranteed and paid by the
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 160 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.
FISK & HATCH, BANKERS.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY.
NO. 14 BROAD-ST.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
DIRECTORS.
A. A. LOW,
L. VON HOFFMAN,
JONATHAN THORNE,
JOEL WOLFE,
JAMES B. JOHNSTON,
DAVID DOWS,
U. A. MURDOCK,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
GEORGE D. CRAGIN,
HERMAN MARCUSE,
RICHARD LATHERS,
MARTIN BATES,
C. F. DAMBMANN,
NOAH L. WILSON.
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President pro tem.
JAMES P. WALLACE, Vice-President.
SAMUEL G. OGDEN, Treasurer.

CASH
ADVANCES
MADE ON
MERCHANDISE, IN STORE AND IN TRANSIT,
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES.
Also, on shipments to Europe.

This company is prepared to take the management of real and personal estate, to negotiate loans for States and corporations, and to collect interest, coupons, &c. Certificates of deposits will be issued, bearing interest.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE.
BONDS, 500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

MANGAM & TALBERT.
BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 240 BROADWAY,
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE GOVERNMENT.
BANKERS AND DEALERS ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
INTEREST DEPARTMENT.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1866.

Schedules of (30) thirty or more Seven and Three-tenths Coupons, payable Feb. 15 inst., will now be received for examination.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

FOR SALE.

First Mortgage 10 Per Cent. Sacramento Valley Railroad Bonds, payable in gold coin.
First Mortgage 8 Per Cent. Freeport Railroad Bonds, payable in gold coin.
First Mortgage 10 Per Cent. Placerville and Sacramento Bonds, payable in currency.
County Bonds 10 Per Cent. of Eldorado County, payable in gold.
City Bonds 10 Per Cent. of Placerville, payable in gold.
All in the State of California.
Apply to GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

At a meeting of stockholders, convened for the purpose of protecting the stock held by residents of the Northern States, on the 6th of February instant, an Executive Committee was appointed, and a resolution adopted that the holders of such stock furnish a statement of the amount thereof to LEMUEL BANGS, Esq., at No. 22 Pine-st., Room No. 10, on or before the 10th instant.

None but those who comply with this notice will be represented at the meeting of stockholders to be held at New-Orleans on the 22d instant, which will be decisive of the interests of all concerned.
By order of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

REPORT OF THE EUREKA OIL COMPANY, JAN. 18, 1866.—Capital stock fifty thousand shares, $5 each; of which forty-seven thousand five hundred shares have been issued in payment for property for the company and for working capital. The company is free from debt.
B. F. HART,
S. P. TALLMAN,
JAMES ALGER, Trustees.
J. A. KETCHAM,
F. A. RAY,

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: HENRY H. HAIGHT, of said city, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is President of the Eureka Oil Company, and that the above statement is correct and true.
H. H. HAIGHT, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of February, 1866.
WM. E. BRINCKERHOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF MONTAUK S. N. COMPANY, No 171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the increasing of the capital stock of the company.
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
JAMES HOWE, Directors.
G. SWAN.

RAILROAD NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will take place at the office of the company, Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1866.
LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.
DUBUQUE, Jan. 2, 1866.

$400,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit, at 6 and 7 per cent. Apply to DAVIS, REYNOLDS & WYMAN, Attorneys &c., No. 3 Pine-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank

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MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
Free from government tax, allowed at
METROPOLITAN SAVING BANK,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Free from government tax.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Interest, SIX PER CENT, free of tax.

DIVIDENDS.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 135 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.
JAN. 25, 1866.

A dividend of FIVE per cent., free of government tax, was THIS DAY declared by the Board of Directors, payable on demand.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1866.

54TH DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.
A. COLSON, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, payable on the 20th inst.

Transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst., both days inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1866.

A DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. is THIS DAY declared, payable on demand, in cash, to stockholders.

Also, an INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX (6) PER CENT. on outstanding scrip, payable 15th March, in cash.

Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY PER CENT. on the Earned Premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1866. The scrip will be ready for delivery on and after 15th March prox.
GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President,
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared an interest dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 104 Broadway, N. Y.
Cash capital ... $1,000,000
Assets Feb. 1, 1866 ... 1,429,497 12

A dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared this day, payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 20, 1866.

TWENTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The directors of this company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, the 31st day of January inst., and reopened on the morning of Friday, the 23d day of February next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay its Twenty-fifth Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from the government tax, on the 20th day of February inst. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company. Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State National Bank. Utica stockholders at the Oneida National Bank. Syracuse stockholders at the Syracuse National Bank. All others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego, only.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Feb. 5, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW YORK, January 11, 1866.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until Monday, 29th inst. By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. free of government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d to 12th inst., inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ALLEGHANY OIL COMPANY, No. 134 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, ($250,000,) payable at the office of the Company on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst.
WM. H. PHELPS, Secretary.

SIXTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of government tax, payable on demand, and carried Three (3) per cent. to surplus account, out of the earnings of the last six months.
SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1866, $120,000.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.
W. W. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend on the capital stock of the company of five per cent. Also, a surplus dividend of ten per cent., both free of government tax, and payable on the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
Feb. 6, 1866. PHILIP R. KEARNEY, Secretary.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, Jan. 31, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after the 10th of February next.

Transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th inst.
C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.
By order. WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN UMBRELLA FRAME COMPANY, Feb. 6, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent. payable on and after March 1.
JOSEPH BLACK, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—FRANCIS MORRIS, Receiver of all and singular the debts, property, equitable interests and things in action of ROBERT B. COLEMAN, against ROBERT B. COLEMAN and EMELINE ANGEVINE COLEMAN his wife, FRANCIS JENKINS and MARY E. JENKINS his wife, GEORGE COLEMAN and ELIZA COLEMAN his wife, WILLIAM B. COLEMAN and CORNELIA B. COLEMAN his wife.—Summons for relief.—United States Internal Revenue Stamp, fifty cents, canceled.—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1864.
WM. E. CURTIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 16th day of December, 1864.
J4-law6wTh* WM. E. CURTIS, Plaintiff's Att'y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SAUNDERS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the late place of business of deceased, No. 7 Astor House, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next. Dated Jan. 24, 1866.
SAMUEL SAUNDERS,
ADAM SAUNDERS. Executors.
j25-law6mTh*

NOTICE.—RAN AWAY FROM THE SUBscriber, on the 25th of January, 1866, an indentured apprentice, ADOLPH GONZALES, a Chilian boy, aged 16 years. Any person employing or harboring said boy will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.
L. B. LENT.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN—THE following United States bonds, viz: One bond 5-20, No. 43,322, $1,000; one bond 5-20, No. 43,323, $1,000; one bond 5-20, No. 23,791, $500. Being second series of 1st May, 1862, payable to Fisk & Hatch or bearer.

One bond 10-40, $1,000, No. 26,730; one bond 10-40, No. 21,070, $500. Interest due 1st of March and 1st of September. Payable to S. C. Thompson or bearer.

The above reward will be paid by presenting the same to
E. R. MEAD JR. & CO.,
Nos. 13 and 15 Coenties-slip.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON IN 4TH-av., between 21st and 14th sts., a fawn-colored PORTE-MONNAIE, on one side of which was a painted bird. Beside the money, the articles contained in it are to the owner of more value than to the finder. A suitable reward will be given if returned to 54 East 21st-st.

STOLEN—ON THE 20TH DECEMBER, IN BERlin, Prussia, five United States 6 ₽ cent. 5-20 years bonds of 1862, Nos. 61,228 and 61,235, third series, and Nos. 8,253, 25,314 and 32,053, fourth series, of $1,000 each. The public are warned against negotiating the above. MARCUSE & SALTZER, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

LOST—BY A LADY, BETWEEN HAUGHWOUT'S and Lord & Taylor's, a brown morocco POCKET-BOOK, bound in gilt, containing about $105 in bills. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder on leaving it at the office of Messrs. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., corner Broadway and Broome-st.

LOST—YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, COMING out of Winter Garden Theatre, a lady's GOLD HUNTING-CASE WATCH AND CHAIN. Being a present from a deceased relative, it is highly valued. A large reward and no questions asked will be paid on its return to PARKER BROOKS & CO., No. 1 Water-st.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS. (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATtresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money; goods warranted and delivered free; furniture in suits.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, carpets, bedding, oil cloths, parlor and bedroom suites, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal. Housekeepers will be supplied and can pay by installments if preferred.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled, chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites, in this city; also, mattresses, springbeds, &c.; all goods warranted as represented; at the old established house. WARREN WARD & CO., 277 Canal.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold, at public auction, at Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of ordnance stores of inferior quality, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:
974 carbines, various kinds.
36,000 muskets and rifles, new and old, United States and foreign, of various calibres.
503 Starr's army revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's navy revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
430 cavalry sabre belts, worn.
724 cavalry saddles, worn.
1,090 cavalry bridles, worn.
288 belt holsters for pistols, worn.
209 cartridge boxes for pistols, worn.
1,153 cartridge boxes for carbines, worn.
300 slings for carbines, worn.
158 sets of artillery harness, worn.
47,000 sets of infantry accoutrements, worn.
Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of muskets and rifles.

Samples to be seen at the Indianapolis Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City.
Terms of sale, cash.
JAS. M. WHITTEMORE,
Captain and Brevet Major Ord. Commanding.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 9, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Memphis, Tenn. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1866, the following described rolling stock, viz:
(4) Four locomotive engines, five feet guage, (three old and dismantled, one repairable.)
(16) Sixteen box and (9) nine flat cars, more or less, five feet guage.

SAME TIME AND PLACE.
(1) One locomotive engine, five feet guage, lying in the ditch on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad 12 miles north of Grand Junction.

At Nashville, Tenn., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1866, will be sold the following described rolling stock, all of five feet guage and in good running order, viz.:
(1) One locomotive engine, Lyman & Souther, builders.
(18) Eighteen locomotive engines, R. Morris & Son, builders.
(1) One locomotive engine, Rodgers' L. & M. Works, builders.
(1) One locomotive engine, Sumbourn & Smith, builders.
(1) One locomotive tender.
(200) Two hundred flat and box cars, more or less.

SAME TIME AND PLACE.
(5) Five locomotive engines, unserviceable.
Boilers and running gears for two (2) dummy engines, unserviceable.
(5) Five spans, 150 feet each, McCallum Truss Bridge.
(2) Two spans bridge, 50 feet each.
(133) One hundred and thirty-three perch first and second class cut stone, comprising foundation of round-house.

Will also be sold, on above-mentioned date, at Memphis and Nashville, the balance of military railroad property remaining undisposed of at that time.

Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property is disposed of.

TERMS OF SALE.
Cash, in government funds; or, when purchased by Railroad Companies, on credit (if desired) of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly installments with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, secured by bond, satisfactory to the government, for double the amount of the property purchased.

Full descriptions of the engines can be obtained on application to Capt. S. R. Hamill, A. Q. M., Nashville, Tenn.
F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet-Maj. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
Office No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF VALUABLE PRODUCTIVE REAL ESTATE,
IN BROOKLYN, EASTERN DISTRICT.
JAMES M. MILLER
Will sell at auction,
MONDAY, FEB. 12, 1866,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of the executors of the late Grover C. Furman, deceased, the following valuable productive property, in fee simple, viz.:
Frame dwelling-house and lot, No. 145 3d-st.
Frame dwelling-house and lot, No. 123 4th-st.
Frame dwelling-house and lot, No. 77 South 1st-st.
Frame dwelling-house and lot, No. 97 South 1st-st.
Frame dwelling-house and lot, No. 99 South 1st-st.
Frame dwelling-house and lot, No. 70 South 2d-st.
Frame dwelling-house and lot, No. 72 South 2d-st.
Brick store and dwelling, No. 136 4th-st.
Brick store and dwelling, No. 138 4th-st.
Brick store and dwelling, No. 140 4th-st.
Brick store and dwelling, No. 142 4th-st.
Brick dwelling-house, northeast corner of 3d and South 1st sts.
Brick dwelling-house, No. 97 Broadway.
Brick dwelling-house, No. 99 Broadway.
Brick dwelling-house.

Terms at sale. For maps and further particulars inquire at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND YONKERS.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, 1866, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Three-story brick house and lot, 45th-st., near 11th-av.
Two lots, 46th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.
One lot, 83d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., near Central Park.
Three-story brick cottage, 89th-st., near Avenue A.
BROOKLYN—Two-story and attic brick house, Classon-av.
YONKERS—Two story frame house and plot 99x125, desirably located on Union-place. Maps and full particulars at No. 14 Pine-st.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A., No. 8 South Gay-street, BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 31, 1866.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office daily, and opened at 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS during the month of February, for the purchase of surplus GOOD HARD BREAD, on hand at this depot.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. All the bread offered under this advertisement has been carefully and thoroughly inspected, each box having been opened, examined and then re-coopered, and no box allowed replaced which did not come up to the standard for issue to troops. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes. Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores. Should navigation be closed during this time, the time so lost will not be considered. Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to
THOMAS WILSON,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A.,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. Vols.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS AND WATER RIGHTS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the heirs, to close the estate of David Kimberly, deceased, the following described property, viz.:
65TH-ST.—8 lots on north side of 65th-st., 200 feet west of 8th-av.
66TH-ST.—19 lots on north side of 66th-st., 150 feet west of 8th-av.
67TH-ST.—10 lots on south side of 67th-st., 150 feet west of 8th-av.
11TH-AV.—8 lots on west side of 11th-av., comprising the entire front between 64th and 65th sts.
64TH-ST.—6 lots on north side of 64th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av., and extending to the east line of the Hudson River Railroad.
65TH-ST.—7 lots on south side of 65th-st., 100 feet west of 11th-av., and extending to the east line of the Hudson River Railroad.
WATER RIGHTS—8 lots and gores situate on the north side of 64th, and south side of 65th sts., commencing at the westerly line of the Hudson River Railroad; with all the right, title and interest to lands under water in front of said lots to the exterior line as established by the Harbor Commissioners.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

LEASE OF 5TH-AV. AND 44TH-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 9, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

5TH-AV., SOUTHEAST CORNER 44TH-ST.—Two years and nine months' lease for sale of the premises known as the United States Horse and Carriage Repository. Premises are light and commodious, with extensive carriage room and stabling for 70 horses; spacious lofts, sleeping-rooms for attendants, with every convenience for a large (either board or livery business, subject to a rent of $500 per annum. Premises cover nearly four lots of ground.
Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y., by order of Stephen Cambreleng, Esq., Executor of R. S. Buchanan, deceased:

WEST 44TH-ST.—The valuable four-story, high-stoop brick house, with brown-stone trimmings, and lot No. 113 West 44th-st., north side, 162 feet 6 inches west of 6th-av.; house 18.9 by about 55 feet; lot 18.9x100.4. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY ON EAST 27TH-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of STEPHEN BRUSH, Executor:

EAST 27TH-ST.—The valuable three-story brick building, No. 37 East 27th-st., opposite New-Haven Railroad depot, between 4th and Madison avs. Lot 27x89.9. Sold subject to a lease of one year from May 1, 1866, at $850 per annum. $7,000 can remain on mortgage three years at 7 per cent. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON EAST FOURTH-ST. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.

EAST 4TH-ST.—The valuable house and lot No. 65 East 4th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av. House 3½ stories front and 4 stories rear, 25x60 feet. In good order—contains all improvements. Lot 25x101 feet. A genteel residence for a private family. Maps at the office of the auctioneers. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 12 lots on the south side of 18th-st., between Avenues B and C and 12 lots on the north side of 17th-st., between Avenues B and C. The above lots are in the immediate vicinity of the proposed market. Maps at the office, No. 48 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, FEB. 9, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn: HANDSOME FURNITURE—Walnut, oak and painted marble-top chamber suites, hair mattresses, bedding, oak marble-top buffets, extension tables, chairs, sofas, rich cloth window curtains, bookcases, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, &c., &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ESTATE OF LAMBERT SUYDAM, DECEASED.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell THIS DAY at the Exchange 51 houses, stores and lots, advantageously situated in the best portions of this city; sale peremptory by order of the executors, in conformity to the conditions of the will of the late Mr. Lambert Suydam.

TIMBER AND WOOD AT AUCTION.—THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1866, sale at the Exchange Hotel, Poughkeepsie, at 12 o'clock. 700 acres of standing timber and wood—Oak, Maple and Chestnut—situated on the Hudson River, opposite Hyde Park, will be sold in lots of 100 acres or more to suit purchasers; a rare chance for railroad and lumber men who desire timber, railroad ties, telegraph poles and wood. Sale positive. Apply to WM. WRIGHT, No. 111 Nassau-st., New York.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNDERWRITER'S SALE OF
DAMAGED GOVERNMENT COTTON.
EX BARK FLORA.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at Boardman's stores, foot of 8th-st., East River,
166 bales Wet Cotton,
31 parts of bales Wet Cotton,
20 bags wet broken Cotton,
63 bags Pickings.

GOVERNMENT SALE.
LARGE SALE OF FINE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Will be sold at auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE, TENN., On TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866.
200 General Operating Cases.
25 Minor Operating Cases.
25 Exsecting and Trephining Cases.
55 Post-Mortem Cases, large.
100 Dissecting Cases.
200 Pocket Cases, two-folds.
250 Pocket Cases, three-folds.
150 Stomach Pumps, part Gute-key valve.
350 Teeth Extracting Instruments.
50 Davidson's Self-injecting Syringes.
1,000 Scarificators.
12,000 Cupping Glasses and Tins.
1,400 Trusses, single and double.
1,400 Scissors.
5,000 Tourniquets, all patterns.
1,500 Hard Rubber Syringes, assorted sizes.
800 Sets Splints, all sizes.
Stethoscopes, Tongue Depressors, Syringes hypodermic, &c., Obstetrical Cases, Speculums, Lancets, &c. &c., &c.

A portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The balance is entirely new. The general operating cases contain instruments for amputations, exsections, minor operations, and sets of Catheters and Sounds.

AT SAME PLACE,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14,
Will be sold, a stock of
NEW BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, WRAPPING PAPER,
AND
3,000 STANDARD MEDICAL BOOKS,
Consisting in part of
140 Copies Gray's Anatomy.
50 Copies Dunglison's Medical Dictionary.
250 Copies Practice Medicine, Wood's, Bennet's, Watson's, &c.
50 Copies Dalton's Physiology.
50 Copies Virchow's Pathology.
130 Copies Surgery, Gross, Erichsen, Ferguson, &c.
400 Copies United States Dispensatory.
60 Copies Beck's Jurisprudence.
50 Copies Parrish's Pharmacy.
40 Copies Therapeutics, Wood and Stille.
300 Copies Minor's Surgery.
575 Copies Surgical Anatomy.
70 Copies Chemistry, Fownes.
20 Copies Webster's Dictionary, &c., &c., &c.
650 Blank Books, 4 quires, Cap, ½ bound.
1,000 Blank Books, small, quarto.
325 Blank Books, fine, whole bound.
500 Reams Writing Paper, cap, letter and note.
70 Reams Wrapping Paper, assorted.
1,000 Inkstands, various patterns.
200,000 Envelopes, assorted.
3,000 Blank Books, miscellaneous.
300 Portfolios.
Pencils, pens, ink, &c., &c.

Some of the Medical Books are second-hand, and will be sold separately.

The Books and Instruments can be inspected the day before the sale.

Catalogues may be had on application.
ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols.
Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

AUCTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND DAMAGED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Judiciary-square Warehouses, Fifth and E streets, in this city, on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, 1866, at 10 A. M., a considerable quantity of serviceable and damaged Hospital Property, embracing sheets, bed-sacks, hair-pillows, counterpanes, mosquito bars, shirts, drawers, gowns, &c., &c.

Terms: Cash in government funds.

Purchasers will be required to remove property within forty-eight hours from termination of sale.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surg. and Med. Pur., U. S. A.

GEO. G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.

EARTHEN AND GLASS WARE. BY ROBT. HAYDOCK, THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 101 Liberty-st., 75 crates W. G. and common ware; 400 packages Boston Flint Glass Ware; 300 packages American Glass Ware; 100 packages French Glass Ware; 200 Kerosene Chimneys.

AT AUCTION—13TH THIS MONTH, HOUSE and lot No. 65 East 4th-st., and house at Portchester; hand-built; with all particulars at No. 15 West 29th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

No. 24 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

The firm of PIERSON & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation.
HENRY L. PIERSON,
SAMUEL HOPKINS,
HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr.,
DANIEL L. WINCHESTER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

No. 24 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of PIERSONS & CO.
HENRY L. PIERSON,
HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr.,
DANIEL L. WINCHESTER,
J. FRED. PIERSON.

THIS CERTIFIES THAT ROBERT B. MINTURN, JOHN W. MINTURN, ELIAS WADE, JR., and JOHN N. AHMAN, all of whom reside in the City of New-York, and WILLIAM H. SWAN, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, and who have heretofore carried on, in the City of New-York, a business with foreign countries, under the copartnership-name or firm of GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., intend, on and after the date hereof, to continue the said business under the same firm.
(Signed) ROBERT B. MINTURN,
(Signed) JOHN W. MINTURN,
(Signed) ELIAS WADE, JR.,
(Signed) J. N. AHMAN,
(Signed) WILLIAM H. SWAN.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.
[U. S. Stamp, 10 cents, canceled.]

City and County of New-York, ss.: On this nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, before me came ROBERT B. MINTURN, JOHN W. MINTURN, ELIAS WADE, JR., JOHN N. AHMAN and WILLIAM H. SWAN, all to me personally known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged the execution thereof.
[L. S.] ADAM P. PENTZ, Notary Public.
[U. S. Stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]
Filed with the Clerk of the County of New-York, January twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing, under the name and firm of COOPER & FELLOWS is this day dissolved by its own limitation.
JOSEPH M. COOPER,
CHAS. H. FELLOWS,
ROBERT FORSTER,
CHAS. B. HAYES,
LOUIS A. FELLOWS.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of COOPER, FELLOWS & CO., who will settle the affairs of the late firm of COOPER & FELLOWS.
JOSEPH M. COOPER,
CHAS. H. FELLOWS,
ROBERT FORSTER,
CHAS. B. HAYES.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that DANIEL ADAMS, Jr., of the City of Brooklyn in the County of Kings and State of New-York, and CYRUS W. PRATT, of Bergen, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, under the name or firm of DANIEL ADAMS, Jr., in the Hide, Leather and General Commission business therein, in which all the parties interested are the said DANIEL ADAMS, Jr., who is the general partner, and the said CYRUS W. PRATT, who is the special partner; that the said CYRUS W. PRATT, as such special partner, has contributed the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, A. D. 1866, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868. Dated at the City of New-York aforesaid this 30th day of December, A. D. 1865.
DANIEL ADAMS, Jr., General Partner.
CYRUS W. PRATT, Special Partner.
[STAMP.] j4-law6wTh

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership, under the style of FELLOWS & OSTRANDER, for the purpose of transacting a watch importing and jewelry business.
LOUIS A. FELLOWS,
HENRY C. OSTRANDER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF KIGGINS & KELLOGG is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the undersigned.
HENRY KIGGINS,
A. W. KELLOGG.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1866.

The undersigned having this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of KIGGINS, TOOKER & CO., and succeeded to the business of Kiggins & Kellogg, will continue at the old stand, Nos. 123 and 125 William-st.
HENRY KIGGINS,
CHARLES P. TOOKER,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866. ISAAC C. KIGGINS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JAMES M. REYBERT & GEORGE SMITH under the firm name of SMITH & REYBERT is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. And the said GEORGE SMITH will carry on the business of said late firm at Nos. 80 and 82 Pine-st., and all debts due said firm to be paid to said GEORGE SMITH.
GEORGE SMITH,
JAMES M. REYBERT.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of CASE, CHAPMAN & CO., for the transaction of the straw goods, flowers and lace business, at No. 48 Howard-st.
ALFRED L. CASE,
WILLIAM H. CHAPMAN,
CHARLES B. LOCKWOOD.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

MR. W. W. MERRIAM THIS DAY withdraws from our firm. The business will be continued by the remaining partners under the firm and style of BELL & YELVERTON.
MERRIAM & BELL.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

I HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A PARTNERSHIP with GEORGE F. MARTIN, under the firm name of RICHARD MARTIN & SON, continuing the coal and wood business at the old established stand No. 560 West 23d-st.
RICHARD MARTIN.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

CYRUS A. SMITH, LATE CASHIER OF the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, is this day admitted as a partner in our house, the firm name remaining as heretofore.
F. W. DEVOE & CO.

NOTICE.—MR. F. A. HILLIARD IS A MEMBER in our firm from this date.
H. C. STIMSON & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1866. No. 25 William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. GEO CARRINGTON TAYLOR has become a member of our firm from this date.
READ, TAYLOR & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866. No. 9 Maiden-lane.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.—THE BALANCE OF the immense stock of sleighs will be sold at less than July prices, if applied for before being put in storage for the Summer. 1,000 straps sleigh bells, same terms.
C. WITTY'S Carriage Emporium,
No. 638 Broadway.

OLD RAILROAD IRON.—2,000 TONS IN store and to arrive, for sale by PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST, No. 54 Exchange-place.

PROPOSALS

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1866.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, the 9th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,000 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the old and new crop, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed and the brands; also the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

3,000 barrels of best quality extra superfine Southern St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.* The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

40,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration; to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

POTATOES—Such quantities as may be required during the months of February and March, 1866, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good ordinary well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required during the months of February and March, 1866, 60 pounds to the bushel, in barrels as above.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the flour and soap must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be purchased, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions,* will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

The flour and soap will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 2, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) Camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.

Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed, Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.

Payment to be made in U. S. Currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, Bvt. Col. U. S. Army.

NASSAU WATER DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Feb. 1, 1866.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1866, for furnishing
2,500 tons of cast-iron water pipe, 48 inches diameter, and
35 tons of special castings.

Forms of proposals and specifications can be procured at the engineer's office, City Hall, Brooklyn.

The commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject all proposals, if necessary, to protect the interest of the city.
GAMALIEL KING, President.
D. L. NORTHUP, Sec'y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1866, will be open for inspection and review from and after Monday, January 8, 1866, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1866, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above-mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the city.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building receiving-basins and culverts on and near the Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth-street.

For flagging sidewalks in Seventh-avenue, from Fortieth to Fifty-ninth-street.

For setting curb and gutter, and flagging around Dispensary, intersection of Christopher and Waverley-place.

For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter on streets intersecting Washington and West streets, between Hammond and Hoboken streets.

For building sewer in Madison-street, from Scammel to Jackson street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on from Ninth to Eleventh-avenue, and from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth streets.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Seventh-avenue, from Fortieth to Fifty-ninth-street.

Also, all the lots around Dispensary, intersection of Christopher and Waverley-place.

Also, all the lots on both sides of the streets from Hammond to Hoboken streets, between West and Washington streets.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Madison-street, between Scammel and Jackson, to one hundred feet east of Jackson-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, January, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons who require to be vaccinated will be attended to promptly, without charge, by application at either of the dispensaries where physicians are constantly in attendance, and it is recommended by the Health Commissioners that all persons who have not been vaccinated within five years, should avail themselves immediately of the opportunity thus afforded, or have the operation performed by their own physicians.

The New-York Dispensary is located at the corner of Centre and White streets.

The Eastern Dispensary is located at the corner of Essex and Grand streets, over Essex Market.

The Northern Dispensary is located at the corner of Waverley-place and Christopher-street.

The Demilt Dispensary is located at the corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-third-street.

The Northwestern Dispensary is located at number five hundred and eleven Eighth-avenue.

The Northeastern Dispensary is located in Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 12th day of February, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 5th day of March, 1866.

Three panels of 100 petit jurors each for a Supreme Court Circuit, parts 1, 2 and 3.

Two panels of 104 petit jurors, each for a Court of Common Pleas, parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 petit jurors, each for a Superior Court, parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 150 petit jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 36 grand jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN, No. 5 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1866.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet in Room No. 5 City Hall, on FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., when the subject of the complaints against the several gas companies will be considered. All parties interested are requested to appear without further notice.
By order of
GEO. D. KELLOGG,
MILNOR IMLAY, Committee.
JAMES LONG,

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MAN WITH BRAINS, ENERGY, capital and character can learn of a first-class mining enterprise to be reorganized, where his investment can be absolutely secured, his profits be made very large, and his talents be fully employed in the management. An interview can be secured by addressing, with real name, J. W. W., No. 72 Cedar-st., New-York.

GROCERY FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXtures of a first-class grocery, doing a good business, and located on one of the leading avenues of Brooklyn. The proprietors having other business requiring their attention, will make liberal terms with a purchaser. Apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

A PARTNER WANTED IN A STOCK Commission-house; one that can advance some capital and willing to do a strictly commission business may hear of an opportunity by addressing, stating amount of capital at command and where an interview can be had, C., Box No. 3,983 Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED.—DOCTORS—A PARTner wanted in one of the best located medical offices in New-York City. For particulars call on or address Dr. R. A. KING, No. 618 Broadway, or No. 126 9th-st., New-York City, for one week.

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY FOR SALE in Brooklyn; a three-story brick store and dwelling, with a well-established business in a first-class neighborhood; none but parties having means need apply. Address T., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—MANHATTAN SHODDY MILL, two machines, shafting, pulleys, belts, &c. Purchasers can have steam power and start immediately; all in working order. Apply to SPRINGMEYER BROS., No. 722 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, also hairdressing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Agency, No. 126 6th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN woman a situation as cook; understands all kinds of meats, jellies and pastry; is an excellent baker; eight years' reference. Call for two days, at No. 130 Clinton-place, Room No. 19, rear building.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; the best city reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 156 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress; perfectly understands her business; good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 126 6th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER or to do the housework of a small family; has a boy six years old which she would like to have with her; wages not so much an object as a good home. Apply at No. 190 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting and fineries; the best city reference. Call for two days, at No. 156 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a private family; good city reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 112½ 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, game and pastry; is a good baker; good reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well-recommended German girls for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant waitress, or to wait on a lady and sew; city reference. Apply at No. 158 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do general housework in a small private family. Call, for two days, at No. 40 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 146 East 21st-st.

A YOUNG GIRL HAVING ONE OF Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines wishes to get some family sewing to do at her own house. Call at No. 255 East 15th-st.

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A practical workingman; understands the raising of all kinds of crops and stock; wife a first-class dairywoman; no incumbrance. Address D. ATCHISON, New-Dorp, Staten Island.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT single young man as first-class waiter in a private family; can produce first-class city references from his present family. Can be seen at No. 287 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, a German Protestant; well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give the best of references as to character and ability. Address GARDENER, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man of long experience in this City; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; the very best of City reference. Address R. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman and groom; who understands his business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver; has the best of city reference. Call or address at No. 112 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS German gardener, married; he is practical in all its branches, and hot and cold grapery; the best of references can be given. Inquire at No. 9 John-st. seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as coachman or groom in a private family; he understands his business thoroughly; good city references can be given. Address J. K., No. 52 West 16th-st.

A YOUNG MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the book and stationery business desires a situation either in the city or out of town. Address BOOK, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; is a good, careful driver; can give the best of reference. Address M. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a single man; thoroughly understands the business; has the best of city reference. Address M. Y., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HARD-WORKing German, as farmer or as gardener; is willing to work; would hire for a year if desired; salary moderate. Call at No. 404 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as first-class waiter; understands his business thoroughly; has unexceptional city recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO do a lady's or gentleman's washing at her own house; good reference given if required. Apply at No. 319 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

PROOF-READER.—A COMPETENT MAN desires a situation as proof-reader. Address W. V., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

AN EDUCATED YOUNG MAN, WHO has just completed a responsible and remunerative engagement, seeks a situation in some respectable business; he holds the highest testimonials to his integrity and intelligence, but relies chiefly on a trial of his steady habits, and earnest, energetic devotion to his duties to secure a liberal salary. If satisfied with his prospects, he would ultimately invest a few thousand dollars in the concern. None but principals need apply, and they will please state briefly the kind of business and the salary offered. Address Box No. 38 Station G.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY town and neighborhood, for "The Great Labor Saver," a new article in great demand, worth $20 to any family. Secured by patent and very saleable. Agents, male and female, are making $5 to $10 per day with a capital of $5 to $10. Any person having a little spare time, will find it pleasant and profitable. Send two stamps for circulars and return postage. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781 Chicago, Ill.

GARDENER WANTED—ONE WHO IS EXperienced and has a full knowledge of the management of a pear orchard and vineyard, both recently laid out; also, can manage a cold grapery; no objection to a married man, but none but a first-class man need apply; one who can bring references as to his capacity and character; the place is about 25 miles distant from New-York City, in Westchester County. Address W. H. S., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WHO UNDERstands his business thoroughly, who is neat in his person, civil and obliging, to go into the country on the North River; married man without children, whose wife understands the care of milk and butter preferred. Apply, with reference, at No. 48 Willow-st., Brooklyn, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock P. M., on Thursday.

WANTED—IN A BOOKSTORE, AN INTELLIgent, tidy boy, 13 to 15 years of age, who writes neatly, correctly and rapidly, to run of errands, do office work, and fill up his time in writing; must come well recommended, and reside with his parents. Apply at No. 1 Spruce-st.

WANTED—BY A POPULAR LECTURER, JUST arrived from England, an active, energetic agent. Remuneration, one-third net profits and traveling expenses. As all moneys will pass through the agent's hands, a deposit of $50 will be required. Address, with references, Rev. R. WEBSTER, Sweeney's Hotel.

WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE, A clerk who can come well recommended and writes a good hand; one living with his parents preferred. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 5,695 New-York Post-office.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

EMPLOYMENT.—MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY, No. 950 Broadway. Good places open for help of every calling. A Protestant cook wanted immediately; highest wages.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER AND CLERK; must be a thorough accountant, a good penman and a good business man; best references required. Address, with qualifications, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

A FEW SMART ACTIVE MEN FOR A profitable business; a few men to go South; also, a good steady hotel porter. Call or address LYNN & HESSE, No. 61 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

BOY WANTED—BY A SILK JOBBING HOUSE; salary first year $100. Address Box No. 1,617 New-York Post-office.

BALLET.—TWO FIRST-CLASS DANSEUSES wanted. Apply immediately at F. RULLMAN'S Agency, No. 63 East 14th-st., corner 4th-av.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.

Clute Brothers' celebrated portable and stationary high and low pressure steam engines, grist and saw mills; pumps of every description; cotton gins, shafting, gearing, pulleys, &c. Jobbing of all kinds.
JAMES A. ROBINSON,
No. 164 Duane-st., corner Hudson, New-York.

STEAM STONE-CUTTER COMPANY—Are prepared to sell MACHINES, to be used in QUARRYING STONE of any kind by STEAM POWER, and without the use of powder.

They will do the work of about 40 men, and save the stock wasted by the old process.

The Machines have been thoroughly tested, and are working upon the largest quarries in the country. Circulars giving particulars and prices sent free. Address STEAM STONE-CUTTER COMPANY, No. 18 Wall-st.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dey-st.; works, Paterson, N.J.; manufacture stationary and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting, JUDSON & SNOWS' governors, lathes, planers, drills.

FOR SALE—A HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-engine, cylinder 18 by 18 inches, built in Philadelphia in 1864, with shaft and propeller; has been in use about eighteen months. Apply at Thompson's Stores, near the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, where it may be seen.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HUMAN eyes made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH & P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, of Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

Great improvements and reduction in prices. The best, cheapest, most reliable, and awarded the gold medal for superiority. Circular sent free.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.
Late Tallcot & Underhill.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

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8 1-2 CENTS TO 9 CENTS PER POUND for old books, newspapers and pamphlets, at No. 22 Spruce-st.
J. P. FLYNN & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 7.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 14.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 21.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 28.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 7.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 14.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$132 50
Second Cabin Passage......80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$112 50
Second Cabin Passage......65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
FULTON......JAMES A. WOTTON......Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO......HENRY A. GADSDEN......March 17, 1866.
FULTON......JAMES A. WOTTON......April 14, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin......$132 50 | Second cabin......$80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,450	
SCOTLAND	3,696	Hall.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA......SATURDAY, Feb. 10
HELVETIA......SATURDAY, Feb. 17
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $37 currency.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
C. H. EDWARDS, Manager.
For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:
WASHINGTON......3,204 tons......900-horse power
LAFAYETTE......3,204 tons......900-horse power
EUROPE......3,204 tons......900-horse power
NAPOLEON III......1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT......1,100-horse power
PEREIRE......1,130-horse power
VILLE DE PARIS......1,130-horse power
Leaving Pier No. 50 North River.
LAFAYETTE......FRIDAY......March 2
Carrying only cabin passengers.
Semi-monthly departures of the new steamers just completed will commence in March.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $2 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
ETNA......SATURDAY......Feb. 10
CITY OF MANCHESTER......WEDNESDAY......Feb. 14
CITY OF WASHINGTON......SATURDAY......Feb. 17
CITY OF CORK......WEDNESDAY......Feb. 21
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin......$90 | Steerage......$30
First Cabin to London......95 | Steerage to London......33
First Cabin to Paris......105 | Steerage to Paris......40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD'S
Well-known first-class mail steamships, having been thoroughly refitted, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all classes, will leave Pier No. 11 North River, for Bremen, calling at Cowes, on the following THURSDAYS:
ATLANTIC, 3,000 tons, 1,600-horse power, CHARLES HOYER, Commander, 22d February.
BALTIC, 3,000 tons, 1,600-horse power, 15th March.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, 12th April.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, 2,600 tons, 1,000-horse power, 26th April.
Prices of passage payable in gold.
First Cabin, $105; Second Cabin, $62 50; Steerage, $37 50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN POINTS.
Having concluded arrangements with the PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, we are now prepared to receive and forward WITH DISPATCH all kinds of goods, to and from points on the SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN COAST, under THROUGH BILL OF LADING at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For further particulars, classification of goods and rates, apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamship
HUNTSVILLE,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M. This line is now prepared to receive freight at all times during business hours, upon the pier No. 13 North River.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 54 Wall-st.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR SAVANNAH.—MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE—PASSAGE REDUCED.—Cabin, $25; Deck, $10. The first-class steamships VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander; LEO, MERRILL, Commander. The VIRGO is now receiving freight at Pier No. 16 East River, and will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent, Savannah.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.
REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
GULF CITY, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ROBERT MOUNT.
VICKSBURGH, Capt. WILLIAM F. MCCRERY.
MERCEDITA, Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.
The steamer VICKSBURG is now receiving freight at Pier No. 23 East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 65 South-st.
Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—The favorite steamer MORRO CASTLE will succeed the EAGLE and leave on Feb. 28.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer COSTA RICA will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Freight received as usual.
Merchandise for Isthmus of Panama taken at greatly reduced rates. Shippers will find it to their advantage to examine our tariff.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
The new, elegant and very fast A1 steamship
SARAGOSSA,
CROWELL, Master,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports of A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, Room No. 28.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.
FEBRUARY.
1st. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with the COLORADO.
10th. COSTA RICA, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.
THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin. Second Cabin. Steerage.
$300 $260 $100
A discount of ONE-QUARTER from steamers' rates will be allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers accompanied by their families.
Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
First Class. Second Class. Third Class.
$175 to $150. $100. $50.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring passengers
A PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,
will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY H. SMITH, Esq., Commander,
on TUESDAY, Feb. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st., at the above
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE of first-class steamships
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
SARAGOSSA,
and the QUAKER CITY.
The favorite and fast steamship
ALHAMBRA, CROWELL, Master,
is now receiving cargo and will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, 10th February.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.
Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.
CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
will dispatch regularly, on the 22d of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River,
ONE OF THEIR NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
THE
SOUTH AMERICA,
E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander,
WILL LEAVE
ON THURSDAY, THE 22D OF FEBRUARY.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamship.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.
For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT
ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP LINE.
First-class steamships, and superior accommodations for passengers.
$40 FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.
SAILING WEEKLY.
The favorite A1 ocean steamship
MISSOURI,
JAMES SHERMAN, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 8 North River, SATURDAY, Feb. 10, promptly at 3 o'clock P. M.
Freight will be received for her commencing Wednesday morning.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.
First cabin passage
$40 CURRENCY.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13, NORTH RIVER.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
The favorite side-wheel steamship
SAN SALVADOR,
JOSHUA ATKINS, Commander,
Will sail for Savannah direct from Pier No. 13, North river, foot of Cedar-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, promptly at 3 o'clock. Freight received daily and handled carefully. Bills of lading signed on the pier.
SAN JACINTO follows Feb. 17.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M., from the company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
The steamship GUIDING STAR, leaving as above on Saturday next, will touch at Havana to land passengers only.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE
of side-wheel steamers, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
FLAMBEAU......Capt. WM. B. EATON.
NIGHTINGALE......Capt. WM. BREAKER.
GEN. BARNES......Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
The new and splendid sidewheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON leaves on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agent at Savannah, Messrs. WILDER & FULLERTON. The Central Railroad is now open to Augusta. All goods consigned to the agent of the road will be forwarded free of commission.
All bills of lading furnished and signed on board.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY B. SOUDER......Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA......Capt. WM. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER.
will positively sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,
Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
COMMERCIAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
The splendid United States Mail Steamships,
FAIRBANKS......Capt. ALEX. HUNTER
WM. P. CLYDE......Capt. JAS. S. ROBBINS
Will sail weekly from Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Cabin passage, $25.
The A1 steamship WM. P. CLYDE will sail on SATURDAY, 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to
CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st.
or, JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAIL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

VENICE.
GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA.
This large and first-rate establishment, greatly improved and enlarged, is situated in the most central position of Venice, and close to the Piazza Sn. Mario, the principal theatres and churches. The Grand Hotel Victoria, containing 180 bedrooms and private apartments, furnished with every modern requisite, has been reopened on the 14th of November, 1865, under the management of Mr. ROBERT ETZENSBERGER, so well known to American tourists from the Schweizerhof at Luzerne, and the Hotel de Rome at Rome. He is at the same time proprietor of the
HOTEL DE MILAN,
at Majolica, (near Cadenabbia,) Lake of Como—a very comfortable, quiet house, beautifully situated and admirably well adapted for persons who intend to spend some time on this charming lake.

DRY GOODS

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!
Ex steamer *City of Baltimore, Circassian* and *New-York.*
Just received from auction,
FRENCH DRESS GOODS,
BRITISH DRESS GOODS, and
SAXONY DRESS GOODS,
Table-cloths, damasks, napkins, handkerchiefs, alpacas, fruit napkins, table-covers, all wool delaines, &c., &c.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

FANCY HOSIERY.
New styles, for walking, riding, skating and masquerade; also ladies' and misses' merino vests and drawers, made from fine Australian wool, of superior finish; white and scarlet cloth gloves, mittens, hoods, gaiters, &c. W. J. ELGER, 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st. east side.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

DRESS SATINS AT HALF PRICE; velvets for dresses at $2 a yard, worth $5; bonnets and jockey hats at half price; opera, theatre and bridal bonnets, mourning bonnets. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

FURS.

ATTENTION LADIES.—THE NEW-YORK FUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 88 Chatham-st., opposite Crook's white marble hotel. Sets $5 and upward. Brook mink collar and muff, $7 50. French mink collar and muff, $8 50. Mink sable, setts $25 to $35; fine rich setts, $50; Siberian squirrel setts, $12; and an endless variety of all other furs equally as low. Altering and repairing to the latest styles. Receipts given to purchasers to insure against moths.
FLEMING, Manager.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.
10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
6:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

FOR CAMDEN DIRECT, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for three days, $3.
On and after Jan. 8, 1866, from Pier No. 3, North River, at 12:25 P. M. Express line, through to Camden in five hours.
Passengers for Barnegat, Tuckerton, Hammonton, Egg Harbor City, &c., will take this train.
At 4 P. M., Accommodation line, arriving in Camden at 11 P. M.
FREIGHT for Camden, Vineland, &c., will be taken at low rates. If delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, will reach Camden the same night.
W. S. SNEDEN, Superintendent.
J. N. BILLINGS, Agent, Pier No. 3.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:15, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:35, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:02 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 6:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. F. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains North and East from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

EXPRESSES.

MEXICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.
For the transportation of mails, merchandise, valuable packages, specie, &c., &c., to all parts of Mexico, by steamers leaving New-York for Vera Cruz on the 8th and 23d of every month.
For particulars, rates of freight, &c., &c., apply at the office of the Mexican Express Company, No. 60 Broadway.
GEO. F. KNORR, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.
After years of scientific researches in Europe and South America, I have made a wonderful discovery.
I can cure in 36 hours any case of falling of the womb, "prolapsus uteri," without respect to age. The remedy, which is external, is known to myself alone, and replaces the womb without pain in its primitive natural position. No exposure, no pessaves or instruments used. References of important cases of long standing can be given.
Treatment of every other female complaint, from whatever cause produced. ABRAHAM E. COX, M. D.,
No. 67 Carmine-st. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.
Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, corner 6th-av. and 34th-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES of females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS. Remedies for female derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Office No. 38 3d-av., (near Bible House,) New-York. N. B.—Mme. DUBOIS will receive and advise with ladies privately.

DR. WEST, FEMALE PHYSICIAN AND Accoucheur, No. 545 Broadway, makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints from whatever cause produced. Is sure to give relief to the most anxious patient in twelve hours' time. Private rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND PROSTATE.—The afflicted may learn how to obtain relief by addressing FELLOW-SUFFERER, Station D, Bible House, New-York City. Enclose two stamps.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES, from whatever cause, treated with secrecy, and success guaranteed. Dr. STROENG, No. 156 East 19th-st., second door from 2d-av. Office hours, 2 to 3 P. M.

PRIVATE AND ALL OTHER DISEASES, male and female, treated by Dr. FULLER, at office and drug-store, 45 Sullivan-st., two blocks from Canal.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE Physician, No. 6 Greene-st., near Canal.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies, cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director......MAX MARETZEK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) L'AFRICAINE.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, Feb. 9, at 8,
(Sixth Subscription Night,)
L'AFRICAINE.
L'AFRICAINE.
with its gorgeous mise en scene and original great cast,
Mme. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI,
Mlle. ORTOLANI,
Signori MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI, LORINI, BARILI, MULLER, &c.
Conductor......Mr. CARL BERGMAN
On SATURDAY, Feb. 10—GRAND MATINEE.
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
NOTICE.—The Academy having been previously let for other purposes after 3 o'clock on that day, the Matinee on this occasion will
COMMENCE AT 11 O'CLOCK.
Doors open at 10 o'clock.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Arrangements have been made for the magnificent DECORATIONS of the ARION SOCIETY BALL, prepared at great expense by NICOLAI MEISTER, to remain in the Academy during FRIDAY EVENING AND SATURDAY MORNING'S MATINEE.
MONDAY—ONLY NIGHT OF MARTHA.
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY—DON SEBASTIAN.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING at all the regular ticket offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.
Director......MAX MARETZEK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
ON SATURDAY MORNING, Feb. 10, at 11,
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA
MATINEE.
TO COMMENCE AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.
TO COMMENCE AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,
when will be presented the immensely successful comic opera,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE,
(THE COBBLER AND THE FAIRY,)
with its brilliant and complete cast.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR ONLY,
TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE—NO RESERVED SEATS.
Tickets can now be obtained at all the ticket offices.
NOTICE.—The Academy having been previously let for other purposes after 3 o'clock on that day, the matinee on this occasion will
COMMENCE AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.
Doors open at 10 o'clock.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director......MAX MARETZEK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Feb. 8, at 7½,
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
L'AFRICAINE,
which will be produced in the same gorgeous style and with the same original great cast as in New-York.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING in Brooklyn, at the box office of the Academy, and in New-York at Root, Anthony & Co.'s, No. 21 Nassau-st.

BROADWAY THEATRE—BEGINS AT 7¾.
George Wood......Manager
TWO SPLENDID HITS.
DENSE CROWDS. ROARS OF MIRTH.
Mr. J. E. OWENS,
The great comedian of America, as the
LIVE INDIAN AND SOLON SHINGLE.
Two famous bits of comic acting.
To begin with the new three-act comedy,
SOLON SHINGLE.
SOLON SHINGLE......Mr. OWENS
Performed by him upward of
204 NIGHTS AT THIS THEATRE.
To conclude with the great local extravaganza,
THE LIVE INDIAN.
Mr. OWENS IN THREE CHARACTERS.
SOLON SHINGLE MATINEE SATURDAY,
commences at 1½ and closes at 3¾.

444. AMERICAN THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Manager and Proprietor......R. W. Butler.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
A WELL SELECTED PROGRAMME
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, IN WHICH ALL THE FAMOUS TROUPE
will appear in their various comic acts, &c.
The Comic Farce entitled
HOME FROM THE WAR AGAIN
Billy Williams, (a Returned Volunteer,)......T. G. Riggs
Doors open at 7, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY-SOIREES AT IRVING HALL.
Mr. THEO. THOMAS begs to announce his
FOURTH SYMPHONY-SOIREE,
to take place on
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at 8 o'clock.
SOLOISTS:
MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
(by kind permission of Mr. Max Maretzek,)
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. WILLIAM MASON.
Mr. A. F. TULMIN, Harpist.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY PERFORMERS.
Tickets $1 50 each, including a reserved seat. Can now be obtained at Steinway & Sons', Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Root, Anthony & Co.'s, No. 21 Nassau-st.; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Conductors......Carl. Anschutz and A. Buechel.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 10,
BENEFIT OF THE DISABLED SOLDIERS,
of the Soldiers, and Sailors, Employment and Relief Society.
The most talented American, French, Italian and German artists have volunteered their services for this occasion.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; and boxes can be secured at the Academy of Music, at all principal music-stores and at Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS—Gen. Prosper M. Wetmore, Hon. Andreas Willmann, Theo. Gentil, Treasurer; Col. J. B. Herman, Manager.

THEATRE MANAGERS ENCOURAGE "Opera Lozenges" because they enhance the pleasure of a good play, and render even a very stupid performance endurable. RAYNER,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS," will open for exhibition, at Miner & Somerville's Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, (between 13th and 14th sts.,) on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, for the benefit of the "Nursery and Child's Hospital," the entire proceeds of which will be devoted to the above charitable institution. Season tickets, $1; single admission, 50 cents.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS—from 2 to 4 for ladies; from 4 to 6 for Misses' and Masters. Evening classes from 8 to 10½ o'clock.
TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, for gentlemen.
NEW CLASSES for beginners; also, for advanced pupils and for "the German."
Just received from the *Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris,* the new and beautiful Quadrille,
LES VARIETES PARISIENNES.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., CORNER OF COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.
New classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German cotillion and fashionable quadrilles.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 292 Fourth-avenue, near 23d-st. A new class; afternoon at 4; evening at 8 o'clock. Classes formed for the German, and private lessons every day.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW-YORK
WEEKLY MAGAZINE
OF
48 PAGES! 48 PAGES!
For 10 Cents a Week.
THE CHEAPEST MAGAZINE
EVER PUBLISHED.
THE NUMBER FOR
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O. H. BAILEY & CO.,
PUBLISHERS N. Y. WEEKLY MAGAZINE,
No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read ILLUSTRATED MARRIAGE GUIDE AND MEDICAL ADVISER, by WM. EARL, M. D.; 240 pages. Mailed everywhere in double wrapper, on receipt of 30 cents. Address 12 White-st., New-York.

OUT OF PRINT.—THE VERY LARGE EDITION, January number, PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is exhausted. A new edition now printing, ready this week. Only 20 cents or $2 a year. Order from newsmen, or from FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York. February number now ready.

DENTISTRY.

CURTIS' FRAGRANT
DENTILINE
CLEANSES AND PRESERVES THE TEETH,
CURES SOFT AND SPONGY GUMS.
SOLD BY
DEMAS BARNES, & CO., HELMBOLD & CO.,
HEGEMAN & CO., CHAS. N. CRITTENTON,
A. B. SANDS & CO., CLARK & BALDWIN,
HARRAL, RISLEY & TOMPKINS.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Carnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner, 9,000 patients and the Medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices No. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, are inserting FULL or PARTIAL SETS of their IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

105.—DR. W. A. KELLEY, DENTIST, NO. 105 East 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Operations carefully and skillfully performed. All work satisfactory or no pay. The very worst of teeth saved.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager......W. STUART
Stage Manager......J. G. HANLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Mr. Stuart has to announce that on
TO-NIGHT,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of
ARMAND JEAN DU PLESSIS,
CARDINAL DUKE DE RICHELIEU,
In Sir Bulwer Lytton's play of
RICHELIEU; Or, THE CONSPIRACY,
which will be presented with all the
SPLENDOR OF SCENERY,
COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, &c.
Miss Rose Eytinge will appear as......Julie de Mortimer
Mr. Chas. Barron......as......De Mauprat
Mr. J. H. Taylor......as......Baradas
Joseph, a Capuchin......Mr. John Dyott
Louis XIII......Mr. W. A. Donaldson
Huguet, an officer of Richelieu's Guard,
Mr. C. Kemble Mason
Sieur de Beringhen......Mr. W. S. Andrews
Francois, first page to Richelieu......Mr. W. F. Burroughs
Gaston, Duke of Orleans......Mr. J. Duell
Governor of Bastile......Mr. H. Bland
Marion de l'Orme......Mrs. Marie Wilkins
Doors will open at 12¾; performance at 1 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY, 14th,
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE
OF
RICHELIEU,
commencing at 1 o'clock,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 14th,
BENEFIT
OF
MR. JOHN DYOTT.
First time in several years, the beautiful musical drama of ROB ROY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress......Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager......J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 8,
FIRST WEEK
of a new comedy, in two acts, entitled
WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?
FIRST WEEK
of Jerrold's famous nautical drama of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD
In both pieces,
With the favorite actor,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.
The performance will commence with
WHO
KILLED
COCK
ROBIN?
Miss Satanella Tinkle......Mrs. John Wood
Jack Raggett......Mr. E. L. Davenport
Tinkle......Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Hannah......Miss Eliza Newton
After which Douglas Jerrold's famed nautical drama of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
Mrs. John Wood......as......Dolly Mayflower
Mr. E. L. Davenport......as......William
Produced with new scenery by Hayes,
AND A POWERFUL CAST.
Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE,
from the principal London and Australian theatres will shortly make
HIS FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK.
In active preparation, the new Burlesque of
CINDERELLA
AND A ROMANTIC SPECTACULAR DRAMA.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; curtain rises at 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

LUCY RUSHTON'S THEATRE.
NOS. 728 and 730 BROADWAY, (opposite N. Y. Hotel.)
Sole Lessee and Manageress......Miss LUCY RUSHTON
SECOND WEEK AND
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE PRESENT BILL.
Will be presented EVERY EVENING until further notice, the musical comedy of
THE BLACK DOMINO,
with MISS RUSHTON......as the......BLACK DOMINO
supported by Messrs. Mortimer, Clarke, Higgins, Mrs. Maeder, Mrs. Mark Smith and other members of the company.
To be followed by the operatic burlesque, by J. Schonberg, of
BETWEEN YOU AND ME AND THE POST,
founded on the drama of
ARRAH-NA-POGUE,
in which Miss Rosa Cook, Mr. H. Pearson, Mr. Mestayer, Mrs. Mark Smith and others will appear.
New scenery, by Mr. George Evans, and mechanical effects by Mr. Morgan.
Leader of the orchestra......Mr. H. Tissington
N. B.—To the hundreds who were unable to gain admission during the week it is respectfully suggested that seats can be secured six days in advance.
Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 7¾.
Acting Manager and Treasurer......Mr. H. L. Davis
Stage Manager......Mr. J. H. Schonberg

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—HIPPOTHEATRON,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
between 3d and 4th avs., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT......MANAGER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES at 2½.
MR. JAMES ROBINSON
will ride his latest sensation,
THE ENGLISH STEEPLE-CHASE.
First representation of the splendid and fascinating equestrian spectacle, produced under the direction of
LEVI J. NORTH,
entitled the
SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER;
Or,
SPORTS AND PASTIMES IN FAIRY LAND.
Madame LOUISE TOURNAIRE
and the whole troupe.
The Oriental Spectacle of the
HALT IN THE DESERT.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager......G. L. FOX
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MISS FANNY HERRING
Sings "Wearing of the Green," as Miles Na Coppaleen.
MR. G. L. FOX
As Miss Eily O'Conner, the Colleen Bawn.
THREE RED MEN.
Whalley, Marden, Mestayer, Miss R. Denvil.
Burlesque—THE COLLEEN BAWN.
Concluding with a laughable farce.
FRIDAY BENEFIT OF MR. C. K. FOX.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK
will give a series of
THREE CONCERTS
at Steinway's Rooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.,
On THURSDAY, Feb. 15,
THURSDAY, March 1, and THURSDAY, March 15.
Season tickets at $3; Four season tickets at $10.
Single tickets at $1 50 each, for sale at Messrs. Steinway & Son's, Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's and Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis'.
The subscription list for season tickets will be closed the evening before the day of the concerts.

ANNUAL BALL OF THE HIGH DADDY ASSOCIATION, at Irving Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1866. I. J. WEEKS, President.
JAMES SHARPE, Secretary.

HENRY GEBHARD'S GYMNASIUM.—Skating, Archery, Fencing and Academies, No. 161 5th-av., near 22d-st. and Broadway. Day classes now open for ladies, misses and masters; evenings for gentlemen. Medical gymnastics to invalids.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE UNITED SERVICE Society will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1866, at 7½ o'clock, at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., to consider a plan of re-organization upon a "National Union Platform."
WILLIAM S. HILLYER, President.
GEO. D. KELLOGG, Vice-President.
TEMPLE CLARK, C. T. MCCLENACHAN, Secretaries.

PAINTERS.—AT A REGULAR MEETING OF the New-York House Painter's Association, held on the 5th inst., it was unanimously resolved, that on and after the first Monday in March next, the wages of the members of this association shall be $3 50 per day of 8 hours. By order VINCENT N. LE COMTE,
President.
PATRICK H. BYRNE, Recording Secretary.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL MEN.—A special meeting of the Society will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 4th-av., on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866, at 7 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Managers.
F. CONANT FOSTER, Secretary.

ASTROLOGY.

MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT.
NO. 98 WEST 27TH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7TH AVS.
As a medical clairvoyant Madame Ross exceeds all others gifted with this wonderful power; she accurately locates and minutely describes all diseases, the cause, effect and remedy. Many of our most respectable and prominent citizens can testify to her remarkable powers and success in describing and curing the most aggravated, hopeless and desperate cases of dyspepsia, pulmonic affections, rheumatism, &c. Ring the basement bell.

A TEST-MEDIUM.—THE ORIGINAL MADAME BYRON, from Europe, the great medical and business Spiritualist, tells past, present, and the future; has that never-failing secret to cause speedy marriage. No. 310 Fourth-avenue. Ladies, $1.

MME. DECOLAM, BUSINESS AND MEDICAL Clairvoyant, can be consulted from 10 till 8. Past, present and future foretold. No. 910 Broadway. The doubtful invited. Room No. 22.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you wish to know, losses; numbers; prescribes medicines for all diseases, &c.

LUMBER.

WELLS & BONTECOU,
OLD FIRM—BAKER WELLS & CO.,
LUMBER DEALERS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ESTABLISHED 1839.
YARDS—On West-st., between Houston and King and Houston and Clarkson sts., and Nos. 572 and 574 Washington-st.
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WASHINGTON-ST., corner of CLARKSON.
YARD OFFICE, No. 344 WEST-ST.
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The particular attention of SHIPPERS and COUNTRY DEALERS is invited to our large first-class and well-assorted STOCK of LUMBER, including SCANTLING, SHINGLES, YELLOW PINE FLOORING, STEP PLANK, &c. &c.

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COAL, COAL, COAL, $10.
We are selling the best quality of stove and egg coal for $10. Clean and dry large nut $8 50.
TAYLOR & Co., foot of East 23d-st.

STATIONERY.

BASSETT'S GOLD PENS
Are made of the finest stock, and are the most *substantial* GOLD PENS used.
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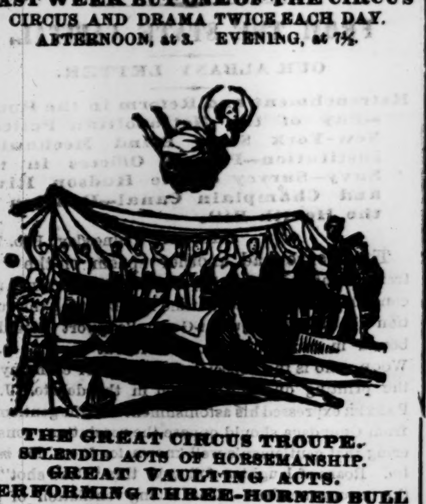
No. 254 Broadway, New-York,
Opposite City Hall.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM AND CIRCUS.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE CIRCUS
CIRCUS AND DRAMA TWICE EACH DAY.
AFTERNOON, at 3. EVENING, at 7½.



THE GREAT CIRCUS TROUPE.
SPLENDID ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP.
GREAT VAULTING ACTS.
PERFORMING THREE-HORNED BULL.
Previous to Circus, the romantic drama of the
SONS OF THE REPUBLIC.
W. B. HARRISON......Extemporaneous Singer.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
THREE IMMENSE GIANTS, THREE DWARFS, TWO CIRCASSIAN GIRLS, LIVING SKELETONS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, GLASS-BLOWERS, ALBINO BOY, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, 100,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission 30 cts.; Children under ten, 15 cts.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager......WM. WHEATLEY.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
In order to facilitate the arrangements of families for the ensuing week, Mr. Wheatley has thought it advisable to announce the plays in which Miss BATEMAN will appear:
MONDAY, 12th,
WEDNESDAY, 14th,
and
FRIDAY, 16th inst.,
Rev. Dean Milman's famous tragedy,
THE ITALIAN WIFE,
will be presented, in which
Miss BATEMAN
will sustain her very celebrated character,
BIANCA;
Or, THE ITALIAN WIFE.
TUESDAY, 13th,
THURSDAY, 15th,
and
SATURDAY, 17th,
Bulwer's favorite play, the
LADY OF LYONS,
will be performed, with
Miss BATEMAN......as......PAULINE
Mr. Wheatley deeply regrets that Miss Bateman's unprecedentedly successful engagement must terminate on the 17th inst., in consequence of prior arrangements. There can, therefore, be no repetition of their attractive and intellectual representations.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor......MR. J. W. LINGARD
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
By imperative demand of the public, Mr. Lingard has been induced to reproduce Boucicault's unequaled drama of
ARRAH-NA-POGUE,
with the celebrated Irish comedian,
Mr. T. H. GLENNEY,
for 6 nights only, who will appear as
SHAUN THE POST,
with his favorite song of "Wearing the Green," sustained by a powerful cast.
Concludes with the famous drama of
HANDSOME JACK.
Mr. Grisdale—Mrs. Jones—Geo. Brookes.
The popular actor, Mr. G. C. BONIFACE, is engaged for a limited period.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL
OF THE
TEUTONIA MAENNERCHOR,
TO BE HELD AT THE
CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, NO. 446 BROADWAY,
ON MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 12, 1866.
Tickets, $3, for lady and gentleman; extra ladies' tickets, $1.
To be had at Washeim's, No. 34 Wall-st.; Standinger Brothers, No. 118 Broadway; J. Kapp, with F. Grote, No. 78 Fulton-st.; J. Bang, No. 231 Broadway; Lindeman & Sons, No. 2 Leroy-place; Hyster, No. 138 West 9th-st.; Wusthich, No. 3 Everett House.
Number of tickets limited.
Orchestra under the direction of A. Bernstein.
Restauration under the management of E. Unger.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
The Polytechnic branch will meet at Room No. 24 Cooper Building, THIS (Thursday) EVENING. Papers to be presented: 1. "On the Comparative Changes of the Barometer and Thermometer from the 4th to the 19th of January last," by Prof. G. W. Hough, of the Dudley Observatory. 2. "On the Mineral Resources of the United States," by Dr. R. P. Stevens. 3. "On the Best Plans for Constructing and Propeling Vessels." Admission free. S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.
T. D. STETSON, Secretary.

CLINTON HALL AND EAST 8TH-ST.
Another of the novel and very interesting entertainments at Clinton Hall will be given THIS EVENING by several distinguished BLIND artists, all graduates of the New-York Institution for the Blind. READING by touch, ciphering, vocal and instrumental music, and recitation of poems by Miss Alice Holmes,
THE POPULAR BLIND POETESS.
Doors open 7½; entertainment 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents each. A few back seats 25 cents.

DODWORTH'S HALL.—MISS CECELIA E. WHEELAN'S second grand literary and musical entertainment MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1866.

LECTURES.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.
CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE, Feb. 8, 1866.
HENRY BERGH, Esq., late Secretary of Legation U. S. to Russia will read a paper THIS EVENING before the Society "On Statistics Relating to the Cruelties Practised on Animals, with a View of Founding a Society for their Prevention." WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL, Rec. Sec'y.

LECTURES ON BEHALF OF THE FREEDMEN.—Col. N. W. DANIELS, of Louisiana, and Mrs. DANIELS (formerly Miss CORA L. V. SCOTT,) will address the people of New-York, at Cooper Institute, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1866. Col. Daniels has resided in the South for a number of years, was connected with the organization of colored troops under Gen. Butler, has lately arrived from the Southwest, and is prepared to speak upon *The Present Condition of the Freedmen.* Mrs. Daniels will address the audience upon the subject of *The Freedman,* and an original poem in connection therewith will be given at the conclusion. The proceeds of these lectures are to be devoted to the establishment of schools for the freedmen.
Tickets of admission, 50 cents; to be sold during the week at the *Anti-Slavery Standard* Office, No. 48 Beekman-st., Nos. 34 and 14 Cooper Institute Building, and also at the office of the Institute on the night of the lecture.

TO LADIES.—A FREE LECTURE ON HEALTH THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the 7th-st. M. E. Church, by Mrs. M. D. JONES, M. D.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this city and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufacturers of this country, eminently the *best piano in America,* and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools, altogether because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—FIFTY-TWO GOLD or SILVER MEDALS or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS have been awarded M. & H. within a few years, and SEVENTEEN within the last four weeks, for THE BEST INSTRUMENTS OF THIS GENERAL CLASS.
Printed testimony is presented in their circulars from more than two hundred and fifty of the most eminent organists and musicians in the country that THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS ARE UNEQUALED. Prices, $110 to $600. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

HAZELTON BROTHERS.
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompany each piano.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS.—Wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned. Sheet Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Brooklyn Rooms, No. 353 Fulton-st., over Dime Savings Bank.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO-FORTE and in singing, by an experienced teacher and composer, from one of the first conservatoires of music in Europe; a systematic and thorough course of instruction, and consequent rapid advancement may be depended upon. Terms, $20 per quarter. To pupils wishing to study the French language in connection with the above branches, liberal arrangements will be offered. Address H. W., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

CATASTROPHE ON SKATING POND, illustrated in colors, with music of Matilda Toots, 50c.
I HAVE HEARD SWEET MUSIC STEALING.
Beautiful song and chorus......30c.
SILVER TRUMPET GRAND MARCH......35c.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

WANTED.—THERE ARE VACANCIES IN THE choir of Trinity Church for a few boys with voices; readers of music preferred; salaries according to proficiency; also, a limited number wanted for the preparatory class. Address the choirmaster, or apply at the church, from 3½ to 4½ o'clock P. M., for three days.

EXCELSIOR MUSIC FOR VIOLIN OR FLUTE.—The most popular songs, waltzes, polka schottisches, operas, &c., in 13 books, $1 75 mailed; six numbers, 80c.; single, 15c.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

PIANO FORTES AT LARGELY REDUCED PRICES.—For tone, elegance of finish and durability, they are unsurpassed. Three second-hand pianos at bargains. CUMMINGS & JENNYS, No. 728 Broadway.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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Lessee and Manager......WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the engagement of the
GREAT AMERICAN TRAGEDIENNE,
MISS BATEMAN.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF
LEAH.
Mr. Wheatley, in reply to innumerable inquiries, begs to state that in accordance with the universally expressed desire to see Miss BATEMAN in some of those characters in which she first established herself in the estimation of the New-York public, he will be compelled to withdraw this favorite impersonation after this week.
Miss Bateman's engagements elsewhere prevent the possibility of a continuance of this most extraordinary successful one.
Regretting, as Mr. Wheatley must do, the withdrawal of a performance which hundreds have been unable to procure seats to witness, he has prevailed upon Miss Bateman to give a
GRAND LEAH MATINEE,
ON SATURDAY, FEB. 10,
to meet the wishes of families who have found it impossible to attend the evening representations of this wonderful and justly esteemed young lady.
THURSDAY, FEB. 8, 1866,
and EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK, will be presented the most
SUCCESSFUL PLAY OF THE DAY,
by Mosenthal, entitled
LEAH.
in which Miss BATEMAN will sustain her original character.
Mr. J. C. Cowper, J. B. Studley, J. G. Burnelly, D. E. Ralton, Geo. Becks, R. B. Holmes, W. H. Daavers, E. Barry, H. Rendle, &c.; Mrs. A. Perry, Farren, H. Chapman, Everett, Burke, Lulu, &c., &c., in the cast.
New scenery, costumes, appointments, and original music. Musical Conductor, Harvey B. Dodworth.
Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Seats in Dress Circle, private boxes, $1 50; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

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Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
OPEN AT 7¼. BEGIN AT 8.
THURSDAY, second time here, Rev. James White's fine play of the
KING OF THE COMMONS,
with appropriate scenery, appointments, and a very powerful cast.
In which will appear: Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, John Gilbert, Mark Smith, Young, B. T. Ringgold, Norton, Williamson, Browne, Graham, Pope, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Carman, &c., &c.
FRIDAY, (5th night) THE RIVALS.
SATURDAY, (3d time,) THE KING OF THE COMMONS.
MONDAY, 17th representation of
HENRY DUNBAR.
The powerful and effective
FIVE ACT PLAY
entitled
THE IRON MASK.
is in active preparation and will soon be produced.

WOOD'S THEATRE—ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO of the great comedian,
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
who will appear in the renowned personation of
"MOSE," Glance
"MOSE," in a { at New-York
"MOSE," in 1848.
Previous to which the DEBUTANTE.
Mons. ACHILLE DUFARD......Mr. CHANFRAU.
To conclude with the IRISH TUTOR.
TO-MORROW, (Friday,) only benefit of
Mr. CHANFRAU.
MONDAY, Feb. 12, Mr. FRANK DREW, for six nights only, will appear as RIP VAN WINKLE, and the new burlesque of EAST LYNNE, or the GREAT WESTERN.

AFTERNOONS WITH SOLON SHINGLE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON. { FIFTH MATINEE
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OF
SOLON SHINGLE.
SOLON SHINGLE.
Commences 1½; closes 3¾ P. M., in ample time for the 4 o'clock suburban trains.
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BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
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THAT'S MY SISTER. Mlle. Pay-ripper, a sensation prima donna, Rollin Howard; Count Houghlihan, an Emerald buffer, Dan Bryant.
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
JOCKO, a mischievous monkey......LITTLE MAC
USED UP; OR, THE HOP OF FASHION.
SIM DIPSEY, the doorkeeper......MR. DAN BRYANT
Messrs. Reed, Emmett, Henry, Cox, Grier, Fowler, Howard, Ragnor, Hogan, Prendergast, Morrison, Garatagui, Mullen, Boniface, Ryan, Savori, Little Mac, Seymour and Neil Bryant in the masquerade scene.

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Pupils taken into the family of the Principal.
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TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, GENTLEMEN for classics in Md. and N. J.; several for English in New-York and Brooklyn; Principal for public school, L. I.; tutor for family near the city; music professor near city; ladies for families in and near city; salaries $500 to $700; teacher of music for seminary; teacher of French, drawing and painting, Ky.; also, several other teachers for schools and families South and West. All teachers wishing positions should have "Form of Application." J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary American School Institute, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Continued from First Page.

however, have manifested our friendship by not coming to further tax you already much burdened and valuable time. But we have another object in calling. We are in a passage to equality before the law. God hath made it by opening a Red Sea. We would have your assistance through the same. We come to you in the name of the United States, and are delegated to come by some who have unjustly worn iron manacles on their bodies, by some whose minds have been manacled by class legislation in States called free. The colored people of the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New-York, New-England States and the District of Columbia have specially delegated us to come. Our coming is a marked circumstance, noting determined hope, and that we are not satisfied with an amendment prohibiting slavery, but that we wish it enforced with approprtate legislation. This is our desire. We ask for it intelligently, with the knowledge and conviction that the fathers of the Revolution intended freedom for every American, and that they all should be protected in their rights as citizens, equal before the law. We are Americans, native born. We are glad to have it known to the world as bearing no doubtful record on this point. On this fact, and with confidence in the triumph of justice, we base our hopes. We see no recognition of race or color in the organized law of the land. It knows no privileged class, and therefore we cherish the hope that we may be fully enfranchised, not only here in this District, but throughout the land. We respectfully submit that rendering anything less than this would be rendering to us less than our just due—that granting anything less than our full rights will be a disregard of our just rights, of due respect for our feelings. If the powers that be do so it will be used as a license, as it were, or an apology for any community, or for individuals, thus disposed to outrage our rights and feelings. It has been shown in the present war that the government may justly reach the strong arm into the States, and demand from them, those who own allegiance, their assistance and support. May it not reach out a like arm to secure and protect its subject upon whom it has a claim

Frederick Douglass advanced, and addressed the President, saying:

Mr. President: We are not here to enlighten you, Sir, as to your duties as the Chief Magistrate of this republic, but to show our respect, and to present in brief the claims of our race to your favorable consideration. In the order of divine Providence, you are placed in a position where you have the power to save or destroy us—to bless or blast us—I mean our whole race. Your noble and humane predecessor placed in our hands the sword, to assist in saving the nation, and we do hope that you, his able successor, will favorable regard the placing in our hands the ballot with which to save ourselves. We shall submit no argument on that point. The fact that we are the subjects of government and subject to taxation, to volunteer in the service of the country, subject to being drafted, subject to bear the burdens of the State, makes it not improper that we should ask to share in the privileges of the condition. I have no speech to make on this occasion. I simply submit these observations as a limited expression of the views and feelings of the delegation with which I have come.

The following is substantially the response of the President:

"In reply to some of your inquiries not to make a speech about this matter, for it is always best to talk plainly and distinctly about such questions, I will say that if I have not given evidence in my former course that I am a friend of humanity, and to that portion of it which constitutes the colored population I can give no evidence hereafter. Everything that I have had, both as regards life and property, has been periled in this cause; and I feel and think that I understand, not to be egotistic, what should be the true direction of this question, and what course of policy would result in the amelioration and ultimate elevation, not only of the colored but of the great mass of the people of the United States. I say that if I have not given evidence that I am a friend of humanity, and, especially the friend of the colored man in my past conduct, there is nothing that I can do that would. I repeat, all that I possessed—life, liberty and property, have been put in connection with that question, when I had every inducement held out to take the other course, by adopting which I would have accomplished perhaps all that the most ambitious might have desired. If I know myself and the feelings of my own heart, they have been for the colored man. I have owned slaves and bought slaves; but I never sold one. I might say, however, that practically, so far as my connection with slaves has gone, I have been their slave instead of their being mine. Some have even followed me here while others are occupying and enjoying my property with my consent. For the colored race my means, my time, my all have been periled, and now at this late day, after giving evidence that is tangible, that is practical, I am free to say that I do not like to be arraigned by some who can get up handsomely rounded periods, and deal in rhetoric, and talk about abstract ideas of liberty, who never periled life, liberty or property. This kind of theoretical hollow friendship amounts to but very little. While I say that I am a friend of the colored race, I do not want to adopt a policy that I believe will end in a contest between the races, which, if persisted in, will result in the extermination of one or the other. God forbid that I should be engaged in such a work. No; it is always better to talk practically and in a common-sense way. I have said, and I repeat here, that if the colored men in the United States could find no other Moses, nor any Moses that would be more able and efficient than myself, I would be their Moses to lead them from bondage to freedom. That I would pass them from a land where they had lived in slavery to a land, if it were in our reach, of freedom, I would be willing to pass with them through the Red Sea to the land of promse, to the land of liberty. But I am not willing, under either circumstances, to adopt a policy which I believe will only result in the sacrifice of his life and the shedding of his blood. I think I know what I say. I feel what I say, and I feel well assured that if the policy urged by some be persisted in it will result in great injury to the white, as well as the colored man. There is a great deal of talk, about the sword in one hand accomplishing an end, and the ballot accomplishing another at the ballot-box. These things are all very well, and sometimes have forcible application. We talk about justice, we talk about right; we say that the white man has been in the wrong in keeping the black man in slavery as long as he has. That is all true. Again we talk about the declaration of independent equality before the law; you understand all that and know how to appreciate it. But now let us look each other in the face! let us go to the great mass of colored men throughout the slave States! let us take the condition in which they are at the present time, and it is bad enough, we all know, and suppose by some magic touch you could say to every one, "You shall vote to-morrow." How much would that ameliorate their condition at this time. Now let us get closer up to the subject and talk about it. What relation has the colored man and the white man heretofore occupied in the South? I opposed slavery on two grounds. First—It was a great monopoly enabling those who controlled it to constitute an aristocracy enabling the few to derive great profits and rule the many with an iron rod as it were, and that is one of great objection to it in a government, it being a monopoly I was opposed to it secondly upon the abstract principle. In getting clear of a monopoly we were getting clear of slavery at the same time, so you see there were two ends accomplished in the accomplishment of the end.

Mr. Douglass—Mr. President do you wish——

The President—I am not quite through yet. Slavery has been been abolished. A great national guarantee has been given; one that cannot be revoked. I was getting at the relation that existed between the white man and the colored man. A very small proportion of white persons, compared with the whole number of such, owned the colored people of the South. I might instance Tennessee in illustration. There were twenty-seven non-slaveholders, and yet the slave power controlled that State. Let us talk about this matter as it is. Although the colored man was in slavery there, and owned as property, in the sense and in the language of that locality and of that community, yet in comparing his condition and his position with the non-slaveholder, he usually estimated his importance just in proportion to the number of the slaves that his master owned, with the non-slaveholder. Have you never lived upon a plantation?

Mr. Douglass—I have, your Excellency.

The President—When you would look over and see a man who had a large family struggling hard upon a poor piece of land, you thought a great deal less of him than you did of your own master?

Mr. Douglass—Not I.

The President—Well, I know such was the case with a large majority of you. In those sections where such is the case we know there is an enmity—we know there is a hate. The poor white man, on the other hand, was opposed to the slave and his master, for the colored man and his master combined kept him in slavery, by depriving him of a fair participation in the labor and productions of the rich lands of the country. Don't you know that the colored man, in going to hunt a master, as they called it, for the next year, preferred hiring to a man who owned slaves, rather than to one who didn't? I know the fact, at all events.

Mr. Douglass—Because they treated him better.

The President—They did not consider it quite as respectable to hire to a man who did not own negroes as to hire to one who did.

Mr. Douglass—Because he wouldn't be treated as well.

The President—Then that is another argument in favor of what I am going to say. It shows that the colored man appreciated the slave-owner more highly than he did the man who did not own slaves. Hence the enmity between the colored man and the non-slaveholders. The white man was permitted to vote before government was derived from him. He is a part and parcel of the political machinery now by rebellion or revolution, and when you come back to the objects of this war you find that the abolition of slavery was not one of the objects. Congress and the President declared that it was on our part in order to suppress the rebellion. The abolition of slavery has come as an incident to the suppression of a great rebellion, as an incident we should give to proper direction. The colored man went into this rebellion a slave, by the operation of the rebellion he came out a freedman equal to a freedman in other portions of the country. There is a great deal done for him on this point. The non-slaveholder who was forced into the rebellion and was as loyal as those that lived beyond the limits of the State, was carried into it, and his property, and in a number of instances the lives of such were sacrificed; and he who has survived, has come out of it with nothing gained, but a great deal lost. Now, upon a principle of justice, should they be placed in a condition different from what they were before? On the one hand, one has gained a great deal; on the other hand, one has lost a great deal, and, in a political point of view, scarcely stands where he did before. Now, we are talking about where we are going to begin. We have got at the hate that existed between the two races. The query comes up whether these two races, situated as they were before, without preparation, without time for passion and excitement, to be appeased and without time for the slightest improvement; whether the one should be burned loose upon the other and be thrown together at the ball-box with this enmity and hate existing between them. The query comes up, will we not then commence a war of races? I think

(Dispatch Unfinished.)

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

OUR ALBANY LETTER.

Retrenchment and Reform in the House—Pay of the Metropolitan Police—New-York State Blind Mechanics' Institution—Pay of Officers in the Navy—Survey of the Hudson River and Champlain Canal—Position of the Health Bill.

Albany, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

The House had another spasm on the "retrenchment and reform" question this morning, and consumed much valuable time in discussing the question whether the Adjutant-General's report should be bound in muslin or printed without covers. D. P. Wood, who is the especial champion of economy on the printing question, led off in the debate. J. L. Parker expressed his astonishment that the gentleman from Onondaga should oppose the resolution, considering that gentleman's well-known fondness for *muslin*. Roars of laughter followed this "dead shot" of the Cayuga member. After a long ventilation of the subject and a prodigious expenditure of oratorical flatulence, the economical gentlemen were defeated by a close vote, and muslin triumphed. Immediately afterward $27,000 was voted to increase the salaries of officials in the various departments of State government, and $20,000 to the Gettysburgh Cemetery, without a word being said about "retrenchment and reform."

Mr. Seebacher, this morning, presented a remonstrance from numerous merchants doing business in the vicinity of Broome-street, East River, against the bill to grant to non-residents the exclusive use of the pier and slip at the foot of said street.

Mr. Seebacher's bill relative to the Metropolitan Police, introduced this morning, fixed the salaries of the force at the following figures:

President of the Board	$4,000
Treasurer	4,000
Commissioners	3,500
Superintendent	5,000
Inspectors	2,500
Treasurer's Clerk	2,500
Chief Clerk	3,000
President's Secretary	1,200
First Deputy Clerk	2,500
Clerk of Superintendent	1,200
Deputy Clerks	1,200
Property Clerk and Stenographer, each	1,500
Police Surgeon	1,800
Captain of Police	2,000
Sergeant	1,600
Patrolmen	1,200
Doorman	900

Mr. Goodrich, of Kings, will shortly introduce a bill to authorize the construction of the New-York State Blind Mechanics' Institution. It is proposed to provide for the appointment of five commissioners by the Governor, who are to fix the site of said institution, and after they shall have discharged their duty, the Governor, Secretary of State and Comptroller are to appoint three Commissioners to contract for the erection of suitable buildings. When proper accommodations are provided for the reception of inmates, the Governor shall appoint nine Trustees, two from the First Judicial District and one from each of the remaining districts, who shall manage the affairs of the institution and serve without pay. Applications for admission to the institution shall be made to Supreme Court or County Judges, who shall grant orders of admission to proper cases, always giving preference to those who may have lost their eyesight in the army during the late rebellion.

Mr. Jewett, of Erie, asked unanimous consent to introduce the following resolution:

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) that the members of this body concur with the resolution adopted by the Select Committee from the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York, to which was referred the memorial of the officers of the United States Navy to Congress for an increase of pay, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to each member of the United States Senate, and each member of the House of Representatives from the State of New-York.

Mr. Gideon J. Tucker objected, and the resolution was not considered.

The Senate to-day ordered to a third reading the bill to authorize a survey of the Hudson River and Champlain Canal from Troy to Whitehall, after a vigorous resistance on the part of Mr. Sessions.

The full report of the Union caucus in the Times this morning attracted much attention here, and copies of that paper were in great demand. I am assured by a prominent member of the House, and an influential friend of the Governor, that it is all understood and arranged that the Health Bill shall be so amended as to give the Governor the appointing power, but that if the Senate non-concur, he will request his friends in the House to recede from the amendment and agree to the Senate bill for the sake of harmony and to save the measure from defeat. Mr. Cochrane took this position openly in the caucus last night, and there can be little doubt that if the Senate is plucky enough to stand firm, the bill will yet pass in its present shape. PERSIMMON.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To incorporate the Board of Trustees of the General Convention of Universalists.

Prohibiting the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty and Board of Supervisors of New-York from leasing lands belonging to the city.

Authorizing the Comptroller of New-York to issue $50,000 of water stock.

Confirming the title to lands conveyed by the Hudson Fire Insurance Company.

Amending the charter of the Atlantic Savings Bank, New-York.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. LaBau—For the sale of the quarantine lands and property in Richmond County, and to provide for the purchase of suitable quarantine lands and the erection of suitable buildings thereon elsewhere.

By Mr. H. C. Murphy—To improve a part of Union-street, Brooklyn.

By Mr. Bennett—To double the unfinished locks on the Erie Conal and have them on the enlarged plan.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Lent—To increase the annual payments of shares of the New-York Society Library.

Also, for a Police Court in New-York.

By Mr. Folger—To tax all private bills passed by the Legislature, as follows: Acts of incorporation $100 and one per cent. on the capital; escheat bills, one per cent. on the value of the lands, and claim bills five per cent. on the amount.

By Mr. C. G. Cornell—To authorize the extension of railroad tracks in Grand and other streets, New-York.

By Mr. Goddard—To equalize bounties to volunteers by giving to all non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians enlisted in this State, who have not received a bounty, $75.

By Mr. C. G. Cornell—To establish the grades of streets connecting with the Eigth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Ninety-third-street.

BILLS ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

Relative to McDonald and Macon streets, Brooklyn.

Requiring County Treasurers to give bonds to the State.

Incorporating the American Exploring and Mining Company.

Providing for a survey of the Hudson River, from Troy to Fort Edward, and from the Champlain Canal, from Troy to Whitehall.

Amending charter of Hudson; amending charter of the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Beels—To incorporate the Producers' Warehouse Company.

By Mr. Cochrane—Appropriating $20,000 toward the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettsburgh.

The rules were suspended, and the bill passed unanimously.

By Mr. Andrus—For the better protection of life on railroads.

By Mr. Tuthill—To incorporate the Brooklyn Ladies College.

By Mr. McVey—For the relief of S. R. Pinckny and others. Also, for the relief of Ward B. Burnett.

By Mr. Hiscock—To amend the Revised Statutes relative to limited partnerships. Also, to provide for a convention to revise the State constitution.

By Mr. Selden—To provide compensation for counsel in criminal cases.

By Mr. Weller—To amend the charter of the Bloomingdale Savings Bank.

BILLS PASSED.

To revive the charter of the New-York Female Assistance Society; to confirm the act of the New-York Common Council releasing certain real estate to the Church of St. James; to change the name of the New-York Free Academy to the College of the City of New-York; to amend the Newburgh City charter.

Mr. Pitts offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Comptroller is hereby directed to communicate to the Assembly at as early a day as possible, a complete statement of the local indebtedness of each of the several counties of this State; and, also, of all the towns and cities, so far as is practicable to ascertain the same, distinguishing between the war debt and other obligations, together with a statement of the rate of taxation in each of the counties, cities and large towns of the State.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Seebacher—To increase the salaries of the Metropolitan Police.

By Mr. Littlejohn—Ceding jurisdiction to the United States of certain lands under water near the west bank in the lower bay in the port of New-York, for quarantine purposes. Bills for the incorporation of hotel companies.

By Mr. Maurice—To incorporate the Jamaica Savings Bank.

By Mr. Jenkins—To create a Board of Control for the City of New-York.

Adjourned.

The State Medical Society.

Albany, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

The State Medical Society reconvened this morning. The committee having in charge the New-York Health Bill asked further time, and it was granted.

A committee was appointed to propose resolutions expressive of the sense of sorrow relative to the death of Dr. Valentine Mott.

This evening the members and delegates were entertained by Surgeon-General Pomfret, at his residence.

The State Medical Society—Action on the Health Bill—The Annual Address.

Albany, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

At a meeting of the State Medical Society this afternoon, the President was requested to name a biographer of the late Secretary Sylvester D. Willard, deceased.

The committee on the New-York Health Bill reported a resolution, which was adopted, urging the Assembly to pass at the earliest day a Health Bill which shall retain the grand sanitary provisions and regulations contained in the bill which recently passed the Senate, but as to the mode or manner of appointing commissioners to execute said law, the society offers no suggestions, leaving it wholly to the wisdom of the Legislature.

The society met in the Assembly chamber this evening to listen to the annual address of President Dean, after which the members visited the residence of Surgeon-Gen. Pomfret and the Executive mansion.

Royal Arch Masonry in New-York.

Albany, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

The following-named gentlemen were elected officers of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of New-York this morning:

M. E. G. H. P.—Horace S. Taylor, New-York.
M. E. D. G. H. P.—Seymour H. Stone, Syracuse.
R. E. G. K.—R. G. Williams, Utica.
R. E. G. S.—Joseph B. Chaffee, Afton.
G. S.—John O. Cole, Albany.
G. L.—William Seymour, Albany.
G. C.—Charles H. Platt, Binghamton.
G. C. H.—David F. Day, Buffalo.
G. R. A. C.—John S. Dickerman, Albany.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The California Legislature—Action of the Union Caucus—The Oregon Communication Still Blockaded by Snow—Mining Stocks.

San Francisco, Saturday, Feb. 3.

The Union Legislature caucus has voted in favor of repealing the Specific Contract Law by a large majority; also favoring a postponement of the Congressional election until 1867.

A dispatch from Portland says there is no communication with the upper Columbia owing to the ice blockade.

The flood in the Williamette has receded to a fine boating stage.

Legal-tenders nominally at 70½@71. Mining Stocks are active, and there is some reaction from the recent advance; Ophir, $395; Gould and Curry, $845; Savage, $895; Chollar Potosi, $267; Hall and Norcross, $840; Yellow Jacket, $370; Crown Point, $810; Imperial, $112 50.

TEXAS.

Charges Against Gen. Gregory of the Freedmen's Bureau—Immigration—Gen. Howard Denounced.

Galveston, Saturday, Feb. 3.

Ex-President Burnet has published a list of severe charges against Gen. Gregory, in his administration of the Freedmen's Bureau. Gen. Gregory says they are false, and demands a retraction or full proof.

Colonies of Europeans are coming into Texas. Poles are settling on Trinity River, near Palestine. Germans and others from the Northwestern States are settling in the colonies.

Flake's Bulletin, a thorough Union paper and government organ, at Galveston, denounces Gen. Howard's management of the Freedmen's Bureau, and speaks of him as a religious hypocrite.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

An Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau Murdered—Improvement of Mobile Harbor—Shipments of Cotton from Memphis.

Cairo, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

An agent of the Freedmen's Bureau was recently murdered in his bed at Pontiac, Mississippi, by enemies of the government.

Mobile Harbor is to be examined by an engineer officer with a view to facilitating commerce. The removal of piles and other obstructions in the passages to the forts comes within the scope of the examination.

One hundred and eighty thousand bales of cotton, weighing over four and a half milions of pounds, were shipped from Memphis last year.

FIRES.

A Number of Business Establishments in Memphis, Tenn., Destroyed—Loss $200,000.

Memphis, Tenn., Wednesday, Feb. 7.

A destructive fire occurred this morning on the east side of Main-street, between Washington and Poplar, by which seven buildings were destroyed. The fire originated in the dry goods store of Bestoff & Schlinger, on the north corner of Poplar-street, and rapidly spread to the buildings on the back side, including the four brick stores belonging to Mr. Levi, but occupied by Mr. Schlinger, dry goods; Mr Fuller, boots and shoes; Mr. Breaker, dry goods, and Blumenthalfeld & Co., clothiers. The fire, however, destroyed several smaller business establishments adjoining. There was only a small part of the property insured. The furniture of several families residing above the stores was burned. The stocks and goods were almost entirely destroyed The loss is estimated at $200,000.

Fire at Cape Vincent, N. Y.

Albany, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

At 9 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Parley Ainsworth's hardware-store, in Cape Vincent, and spread rapidly to D. & E. Brigg's clothing-store, Mr. Grandell's dwelling and grocery, G. F. Bartlett's and the Justice's and Supervisors' offices. The fire also communicated to W. Warren and George Jarvin's grocery-store. Messrs. Briggs, Ainsworth and Grandell lost their entire stocks. They were insured.

Fire at Joliet, Ill.

Chicago, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

A fire at Joliet, Ill., this morning, destroyed the Masonic Block and the adjoining buildings. Several stores and the *Republican* office are in ruins. Loss $75,000; insured for $30,000.

Fire at La Crosse, Wis.

Chicago, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

The Baptist Church on Sixth-street, La Crosse, Wis., was burned this morning. Loss $15,000.

Brutal Murder Near Utica—A Man Driven from his House by Five Men and Killed—Four of the Criminals Arrested.

Albany, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

A brutal murder was committed last evening, about 6 o'clock, at a place called Joe Wilson's Tavern, about two miles out of Utica, on the Minden Turnpike-road, and just in the edge of Herkimer County. The murdered man's name was Campbell. He was about 35 years of age, and leaves a wife and a child 4 years old. The murder was committed by five young men, all of whom are under arrest in the Utica Jail. The murdered man was driven from his house and his skull broken with clubs. He died in about fifteen minutes.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Albany, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

The names of the men arrested for the murder of Campbell are Asa Fuller, Hial Davis, John Vance, Charles Vance and Wm. Dutcher. They are to be held in the Utica jail until demanded by the authorities of Herkimer County. Mr. Campbell was driven from his house by his assailants, and beaten almost to death in presence of his wife. Previous to the murder the fellows had beaten two men and stolen two horses and a sleigh.

Murder in Corning, N. Y.

Corning, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 7.

A man named Callahan was deliberately murdered in this place on Monday evening by a man named John Emperor. They had a dispute about a woman, when Emperor drew a large knife and drove it into Callahan's breast. Callahan knocked his assailant down and dropped dead. The murderer has not been arrested.

The Idaho Legislature.

Salt Lake City, Sunday, Feb. 4.

The Legislature of Idaho has unanimously indorsed the reconstruction policy of President Johnson and the administration of Gov. Lyon, pledging both a hearty support. They have granted a territorial charter for the branch Pacific Railroad from Salt Lake to the Columbia, through the valley of the Snake River.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Mr. Horatio P. Allen Declared duly Elected to a Seat in the Board—Distribution of School Money for 1866—The School Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward Rebuked—Family Quarrel Among the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward—Routine Business.

When President McLean called the Board of Education to order, last evening, it was observed that nearly a full board was present, and an unusually large number of spectators filled the lobbies. The occasion for this uncommon interest in the Commissioners proceedings was undoubtedly the expected report of the "special committee upon the claims of Horatio P. Allen to the seat" which had been taken by James B. Brady, as representative of the Seventh School District. Mr. Brady held the contested seat at the opening of the session, but retired to the lobby previous to the presentation of the report, leaving the chair vacant, and immediately subsequent to the unanimous adoption of the committee's memorial, the board invited Mr. Allen to qualify and take the contested desk. Mr. Allen accordingly took the required oath, and was informed that the President had inserted his name in place of Mr. Brady's on several committees.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

After detailing the circumstances of their appointment, the Special Committee say that at a special meeting, whereat several witnesses were examined by Thomas Boese, Esq., Clerk of the Board, the Board of Canvassers, the first persons who gave testimony, made affidavit that the true vote in the Seventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward was as follows.

The whole number of votes cast for School Commissioner was	364
Of which Horatio P. Allen received	210
Of which James B. Brady received	111
Of which Frederick Smythe received	43

And they compared tallies with the clerks who prepared the returns which they (the Canvassers) signed and delivered them respectively, one to the Clerk of the Common Council, and the other to Mr. Peter Masterson, the Alderman of the Twenty-second Ward.

The Poll Clerks were next examined, and each testified that the whole number of votes cast was 364

Of which Horatio P. Allen received	210
Of which James B. Brady received	111
Of which Frederick Smythe received	43

and that they each kept tallies of the vote cast, which tallies they were required to file in the office of the Commissioners of Police. The tallies were procured and corroborated the testimony of the clerks. They each testified, also, that the returns they made upon the night of the election contained the vote for School Commissioner precisely as stated in their testimony.

A policeman, in attendance at the poll on the day of election, corroborated the Canvassers and clerks as to the number of votes cast, he having kept a tally.

In addition to the above, it appeared in evidence that a canvasser announced the vote for School Commissioner, as sworn to, on the night of the election, and that it was never disputed till the district was canvassed by the Board of City Canvassers.

The Deputy Clerk of the Board of Aldermen testified that he assisted in the canvassing of the votes by the Board of Canvassers, and that the return of votes cast for School Commissioner in the Seventh District of the Twenty-second Ward, filed with the Clerk of the Common Council, was as follows:

The whole number of votes cast for School Commissioner was	364
Of which James B. Brady received	210
Of which Horatio P. Allen received	111
Of which Frederick Smythe received	43

That on the day succeeding the canvass, when footing up the vote for School Commissioner, he was surprised to learn the result, and he went to look at the returns from the Seventh District of the Twenty-second Ward, and discovered that the returns had been altered, that the first figure 1, of the 111, (vote for Allen,) had been a figure 2, and that the figure 2, (vote for Brady,) had been a figure 1. He also testified that the words "one" and "two," respectively, looked as if they had been scratched and altered. He further testified that the returns from that district had not been out of Mr. Valentine's or his control, except when they were sent for from the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, after the canvass. That after which he was called upon by Mr. Allen to examine them, when he learned for the first time, that the returns had been mutilated, and the sheet containing the vote for School Commissioner was missing, having been torn from the other returns.

Other testimony was submitted on the part of Mr. Allen, corroborating the above.

Mr. Brady, through his counsel, produced the election returns for the Seventh District of the Twenty-second Ward, that were filed with the Alderman of the Thirteenth Aldermanic District.

The vote for the office of School Commissioner in that District, as appeared by that return, was as follows:

The whole number of votes cast was	364
Of which James B. Brady received	210
Of which Horatio P. Allen received	111
Of which Frederick Smythe received	43

The Alderman testified that he received the returns submitted in the usual way, and that they were precisely as he had received them, and had not been tampered with from that time to the time they were canvassed; that he had opened them two days before the district was canvassed, and put them in the drawer he used at the Board of Aldermen, which an expert could open.

No other testimony was submitted on the part of Mr. Brady contradicting the witnesses introduced by the claimant, on any material point.

The committee thereupon called Mr. Green, one of the Poll Clerks and an accountant, who was requested to examine the returns procured from the Alderman. He testified that the returns were in his handwriting up to the sheet containing the returns for School Commissioner, where somebody had "painted" over his writing and had scratched over it in several places.

That the line "of which James B. Brady received two hundred and eleven votes........ 211" was altered, that the "two" had been altered from the word "one," and that the figure "2" had been altered from the figure "1."

He also testified that the line "of which Horatio P. Allen received one hundred and ten votes...... 110" had been altered, that the word "two" had been erased, and the word "one" written over it, and the same with first figure 1, of the figures 111. He further testified that the alteration had been made without his knowledge, and that it was a forgery.

Mr. Wm. H. Oakley, Cashier of the Citizens' Bank, and an expert, was examined. He examined the return and testified substantially as follows: That on the line "Of which James B. Brady received two hundred and eleven votes, (211,") the word "two" had been altered from the word "one," and that the figure "2" had been altered from the figure "1." He also testified that on the line "Of which Horatio P. Allen received one hundred and ten votes, (110,") that the word "two" had been erased and the word "one" written over it, and the figure "2" erased and the figure "1" written over it, and that the "painting" and alteration had been done with different ink from that used in the original writing, and by another person.

Mr. J. W. Moore, an accountant and an expert, was examined, and fully corroborated the testimony of Mr. Oakley.

The foregoing is a concise but a carefully revised statement of the evidence submitted.

The committee, after closely scrutinizing the testimony and the returns alleged to have been altered, have arrived at the unanimous conclusion that the returns of election of the Seventh School District of the Twenty-second Ward were altered, by taking one hundred votes from Mr. Allen and giving them to Mr. Brady, after they had been signed, sealed and delivered by the canvassers of the district to the persons designated by law to receive them, and that the correct vote of the district in question for Commissioner of Common Schools, as returned by said canvassers, was as follows:

For Horatio P. Allen	210 votes.
For James B. Brady	111 "
For Frederick Smythe	43 "

Which makes the vote for the Seventh School District, as between Allen and Brady, as follows:

Horatio P. Allen	5,230
James B. Brady	5,086
Majority for Allen	144

The Committee do not deem it necessary to comment on the enormity of the offence committed—they think that the evidence speaks distinctly and sufficiently to the proper tribunals and to the people of this city, to impress on their minds the importance of punishing the wrong-doers, and of constant vigilance, in order to maintain the sanctity of the ballot.

The committee present the following resolution to the Board for adoption:

Resolved, That James B. Brady, the present occupant of a seat in this Board as Commissioner of Common Schools, representing the Seventh School District, is not entitled to said seat, he not having been elected to said position; and that Horatio P. Allen, having been duly elected a Commissioner of Common Schools for the Seventh School District, is justly entitled to, and is hereby awarded, a seat in this board as representative from said district, in the place and stead of James B. Brady.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES W. FARR,
JAMES L. MILLER,
RICHARD WARREN,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
Special Committee on Contested Seat of Jas. B. Brady.

The committee's report was adopted by a unanimous vote.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL FUND.

Commissioner Vance presented the report of the Finance Committee, and it was adopted and ordered to be entered on the journal, as follows:

Resolved, That the sum of $2,406,921 69 of the school moneys for the year 1866 and the same is hereby appropriated and paid as may be required by the by-laws, rules and regulations of the board governing payments, namely:

For overdraft on the City Chamberlain in 1865	$79,480 11
For liabilities on appropriations for 1865	173,941 58
For salaries of teachers in ward schools	1,365,000 00
For salaries of janitors in ward schools	65,000 00
For incidental expenses of ward schools, including fuel	150,000 00
For balance of incidental expenses of ward schools, 1865	2,500 00
For support of the Free Academy	100,000 00
For repairs of the Free Academy	5,000 00
For support of the evening schools	95,000 00
For repairs through the shop, materials and wages	10,000 00
For supplies through the depository	175,000 00
For rents of school premises	25,000 00
For salaries of superintendent, clerks, &c	50,000 00
For incidental expenses of the Board of Education, including printing, rent of stable and storehouse, horse-feed, fuel, and gas for ward and evening schools, &c	60,000 00
For apportionment to corporate school	38,000 00
For support of normal schools	8,000 00
For pianos for ward schools	5,000 00
Total	$2,406,921 69

Resolved, That the sum of $47,405 85, being the balance of the school moneys for the year 1866, unappropriated, be reserved and set apart, and paid as may be required upon appropriations previously made for all purposes for which the school moneys of the year have not been appropriated.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES REBUKED.

The Committee on Teachers, to whom had been referred the communication of Miss Louise D'Orsay, appealing from the action of the Board of Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, in dismissing her from her position as sixth assistant in Grammar School No. 14, reported that on examination they had found that Miss D'Orsay had been employed as a teacher in the schools under the charge of the board about ten years, and was, seven or eight years ago, appointed assistant teacher in the male department of Grammar School No. 14, in the Twenty-first Ward. The school trustees claim that her appointment was for a limited period only; but the committee of the Board of Education think that the fact is otherwise, and as the trustees have confessed that they have no charge to prefer against Miss D'Orsay, the committee therefore report that she has not been legally removed. The report was accepted.

Mr. John F. Williams sent in a memorial remonstrating against the action of the School Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, in declaring his seat in their board vacant, under the plea that he had removed from the district. He asserts that he has neither moved from the district nor vacated his seat in the Board of Trustees, and hence he appeals to the Board of Education. The communication was appropriately referred.

The Finance Committee were instructed to make a requisition upon the Comptroller for $500,000, to be placed at the disposal of the board.

After the adjournment the Commissioners flocked around Mr. Allen and congratulating him on the result of his contest, extended a hearty welcome.

AN UNPROVOKED MURDER.

A Saloon-keeper Assaulted and Shot Down on his Own Premises—One of the Assailants Arrested—The Murderer Escapes.

A deliberate and unprovoked murder was committed yesterday afternoon in the lager-beer and refreshment saloon of William Carll, situated in the basement of No. 66 Courtlandt-street, on the corner of Washington, when the proprietor was assaulted by four men, and almost instantly killed, by being shot during the melée. It appears that about 1 o'clock, four men entered the saloon of Mr. Carll, and immediately commenced abusing the proprietor and insulting his wife and a waiter-girl named Teresa Gainer. As the men were acting in the most outrageous manner, Carll interfered, and ordered the intruders out of the saloon. They then seized him and pushed him headlong out of the Washington-street door, and continued their abusive and threatening conduct. As soon as Carll found himself on his feet, he ran round the corner and reëntering his saloon by the Cortlandt-street door, succeeding in getting behind the bar. Here he was again attacked by the men, and one of them named Wm. Stripp seized a bottle that was standing on the counter, threatening to knock his brains out if he made any outcry. As he did so a pistol was observed in the hands of another of the assailants, named Frank McCormick, and immediately after a pistol was fired by one of the four men, the ball entering Mr. Carll's face, directly under the left eye, and passing into the brain, causing almost instant death. As he fell the unfortunate man exclaimed, "Oh, Mary, I'm shot; my wife, my child," and died as he lay behind the bar. After the pistol was discharged the four men ran out of the place, being followed by the girl, Teresa Gainer, who pointed out Stripp to Officer Darrow, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who arrested him. The three other men succeeded in getting off. Three of the men are known by name, the third being Morris Connell, while the fourth person concerned in the affray is as yet unknown.

On learning that a murder had been committed in his precinct, Capt. Helme ordered out several officers in pursuit of the three men who had escaped, and it is understood that they are in hopes of securing the desperadoes now at large. The remains of the murdered man were conveyed to the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house, in Liberty-street, and Coroner Wildey notified. To afford the police all possible opportunity to make the arrest of the other men concerned in the homicide, the Coroner adjourned his investigation until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. He also detained a man named Thomas Caffee, who was sitting at dinner in the saloon at the time of the occurrence, as a witness.

The prisoner, Stripp, is a native of this city, a blacksmith by trade, and 23 years of age. He alleges that the pistol-shot which caused the death of Carll was fired by McCormick.

McCormick is an ex-member of the Newark police force, and is understood to have a very disreputable character.

Morris Connell is said to be an emigrant boarding-house runner, and is well known to the police of the down-town wards.

The deceased was a native of Germany and 40 years of age. While searching the premises occupied by Carll the police found a loaded revolver and a deringer pocket-pistol, also loaded, both of which are presumed to have been the property of the deceased. The saloon is reported by the police as the resort of suspicious characters, being considered a dangerous place for men having money in their possession.

THE OTERO MURDER.

Further Developments—Who is the Guilty Party?—Has Viela Got the Watch?—Remarkable Speech of Gonzales.

The affidavits published in yesterday's Times have created an immense excitement among the members of the King's County Bar and among the resident Spaniards. It will be remembered that the two principal witnesses against Gonzales and Pellicier on the trial were Frank Viela and Edward Fau. Viela had formerly been a cook, but had of late rather played the gentleman, and in this capacity met the unfortunate Otero, who, unable to speak a word in a strange tongue, was only too happy to meet a fellow countryman who would converse with him. Viela owned the razors with which Otero's throat and hands were cut; he was in company with the others at the time when they were last seen in New-York, and he is undoubtedly the one to whom Gonzales refers when he said: "I have got to die—there's no help for it; but it's hard to die and have the man who was first in the murder see me hung." Both Gonzales and Pellicier say that Viela has Otero's watch. If so, how did he get it, and why does he keep it?

Mr. Sampsony, the book-keeper of Messrs. Cuyas & Co.'s Barcelona Hotel, who was of great assistance to the able District-Attorney, Morris, in working up the case, has seen Edward Fau, who, with Viela, convicted Gonzales and Pellicier, several times since the verdict. Shortly after that was rendered Fau, who testified that he had played the spy on his two associates, was discharged and paid $100. Since then he has been living in a drunken, disreputable manner; has hung around the Spanish rendezvous, avoided by all, discontented, loud-mouthed and full of braggadocia. He talks continually of having convicted the two men and saved the third. He says deliberately that Viela cut Otero's throat, and that he spared him because Viela was his friend. How csmes he by such guilty knowledge, and how about the law of accessory after the fact? On the evidence of such as he, combined with that of the man he charges with the murder, the two unfortunate men are to be hanged.

It is understood that they will make a confession the day before their execution.

Thus stands this riddle, and it rests with the District-Attorney of Kings County to solve it. He has hitherto shown such tact, ability, industry and ingenuity, that we are emboldened to believe he will not leave one stone unturned to bring all the parties concerned in the Otero assassination to their legal and richly, merited punishment.

THE ARION BALL.

The Procession—Order from Capt. Brackett.

The annual ball of the Arion Vocal Society will be given to-night at the Academy of Music. The tickets, which were placed at $10, have been in great demand, and there is every indication of a great popular and artistic success. The committee consists of Messrs. Gustav Friedborn, (Chairman,) B. Flack, J. O. Hundt, Julius Pick, H. Richard, A. Rueckel, and we learn it is their intention to start the procession, which is always the feature of the ball, before 10 o'clock, so that dancing may be begun early.

THE PROCESSION.

It is intended to represent by the procession the triumph of Columbia over her internal enemies. The harlequins and their companions, "Little Mac and his broker Belmont," President Johnson cutting pardons from a long printed sheet, the modern Beer Association, Columbia surrounded by thirty-six daughters, Brother Jonathan and his Mischel, sundry singing societies with suggestive burlesque titles, brass bands innumerable and tom-fooleries indescribable combine to form the motley line, and will doubtless furnish what all are going to obtain—a vast amount of amusement.

CAPT. BRACKETT'S ORDER.

Of course Capt. Brackett again looms upon the festive horizon, he having been detailed by Superintendent Kennedy to attend to the external details of the affair. He has issued a notice to guests and hackmen which will be found in the advertising columns of the Times. This systematic mode of conducting the out-door affair is of vast importance and convenience to the public, who are not overapt to appreciate what is done for them by the vigilant Captain and his little band of twenty-five men.

Fires.

IN BROADWAY.

A few minutes after 7 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the basement of No. 438½ Broadway, occupied as a concert-saloon by Mrs. Rogers. Damage to furniture and fixtures about $300. Insured for $1,000 in the Globe Insurance Company. The first floor is occupied by Geo. Scheffmeyer, as a boot and shoe shop. Damage, $100. Insured in the St. Mark's and Kings County Insurance Company. The building is a portion of the Ridaback estate. Damage about $400. Insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

[Advertisement.]

28TH (CITY HALL) METROPOLITAN POLICE PRECINCT, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1866.

Company to the Arion Ball this evening at the Academy of Music, will be admitted at the main entrance in Irving-place. Coaches will approach from 3d-av., through 14th-st. in delivering their company. In taking up, coaches will form for the purpose of receiving company in the same order and line established for their delivery. Gentlemen will please take the coach at the door and not wait for any particular coach. Fare in all cases will be one dollar for each passenger without regard to distance in the city. No coach will be allowed in line but such as are passed by inspection.

CHAS. A. BRACKETT,
Capt. and Inspecter Hackney Coaches.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL.

G. L. & J. B. Kelty, dealers in window-shades, curtains, &c., have removed from No. 359 to No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Arrival of Steamships.—Notice of the arrival of steamships and sailing vessels will be sent to parties desirous of meeting their friends to any part of the city or surrounding country by leaving their address at the office of the Sandy Hook Telegraph, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-st.

W. O. LEWIS, Superintendent.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

Feb. 7.—*In steamship Java for Liverpool.*—Thos. Grieve, Jas. L. Raymond, W. Schaus, E. Greef, Miss Perrin, W. Brown, J. E. Wolf, W. R. Wagstaff and friend, Mrs. Barbour and child, Jas. Vaughan, C. Rathbone, Mrs. Rathbone, Miss Sandford, Col. and Mrs. F. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Caresager, Mr. Castillo, J. B. Hernandez, Lieut. S. Garcia, J. Philippe, Lord and Lady Edward Clinton and servant, J. Sneden and son, Mrs. Parsons, infant and servant, Miss Brower, W. H. Mercer, H. Rogers, Mrs. M. S. Monroe and niece, D. Pratt, R. Pratt, G. E. Pratt, R. S. Tyler, Miss E. Clapp, A. Baillard, H. Victor Newcombe, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Kellogg, Miss E. C. Kellogg, David Robertson, Miss Mary Kellogg, Miss Carrie Kellogg, Chas. Bamford, L. C. de Cammon, L. Saarbach, S. Housmann, W. C. Kenwick, F. C. Cross, Rev. C. Knipe, S. Rabat, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Carpenter, G. Douthwaite, H. Frost, F. Schultze, G. N. Conklin, W. C. McEntee, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. A. Leavers, children and servant, Mrs. Benedict, Mrs. F. Derby and son, R. Barbour, D. B. Walkington, J. B. Hubbell, Mr. Whitwell, B. B. Converse, F. Fisher, Mrs. J. C. Palmer and son, H. Alexander, John Green, Wm. Cundey, A. Horn, T. A. Drake, E. Fitzpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Robinson and 3 children, Wm. Schroder, C. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. E. Woodhead, R. Shea, C. A. Lorman.

Passengers Arrived.

Feb. 7.—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool.*—Mr. Wood, lady and servant, Mr. Drover and lady, Mr. Gardiner and lady, Mr. Green and lady, Miss Ellis, Mr. Robertson, Mrs. Barton, Count de Rits, Messrs. Gillespie, Sandel, C. Suvira, R. Fitzgerald, W. A. Smith, J. Nathan, H. Frye, R. Simpson, J. Wise, Dempster, J. Oropper, J. McKay, A. Hashard, Seward, S. McCrory, T. Lloyd, J. Bennett, A. Williams, A. Aguello, Jr., J. Aguillo, J. Kernough, J. Pollock, and 312 in steerage.

Feb. 7.—*In steamship City of Cork, from Liverpool.*—Mr. Walpole, Mr. and Mrs. Gunderson, Mr. Howarth, Mr. Resborough, Mrs. Berkin and 2 children, Mr. Siegel, Mr. Otto, Mr. Block, John Goodman, and 322 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 03	Sun sets	5 26	Moon rises	1 11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	1 44	Gov. Island	2 33	Hell Gate	3 55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.

Cleared.

Steamships Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Patapsco, Neff, Baltimore, J. B. Small; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, C. P. Pierson; John Gibson, Young, Alexandria, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamer Mary Sanford, Sherwood, Boston, Whitney & Hathaway.

Ship Samuel G. Glover, Matbon, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.

Barks Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Xantho, Conway, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.

Brigs Wm. Aikins, (Br.,) Bird, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Exile, (Br.,) Fanchion, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Lulan, (Br.,) Harper, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.; Atalanta, (Br.,) Hayden, Liverpool, Dearborn Bros.; Harvest Queen, (Br.,) Penniston, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Architecte Renaud, (Fr.,) Raoul, Havre, Baetjer & De Vertu; Fannie, Chapman, Baltimore, Merchant & Carman.

Schooners Wm. J. Baker, Price, St. Martin's, B. J. Wenberg; Senator, Baker, Newport, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Gen. Burnside, Filbeck, St. Pierre, Mart., B. J. Wenberg.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Cork, (Br.,) Bridgeman, Liverpool Jan. 20, Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and 334 passengers to John G. Dale. Had variable and strong westerly winds the entire passage. Jan. 26, lat. 49 23, lon. 26 08, exchanged signals with steamship Canada, bound E.; same day, 2 P. M., lat. 49 03, lon. 29 32, exchanged signals with steamship Edinburgh, bound E. 27th, 3 P. M., lat. 47 28, lon. 35 05, exchanged signals with steamship City of Baltimore, bound E. 29th, 5 P. M., lat. 45 34, lon. 41 50, exchanged signals with steamship Scotia, bound E. Feb. 4, lat. 40 52, lon. 64 30, exchanged signals with Fr. steamship Washington, bound E.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Jan. 24, and Queenstown 25th, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Experienced heavy westerly gales. Jan. 27, at 6 P. M., lat. 51 10, lon. 21 30, passed a brig-rigged Cunard steamship, bound W. Feb. 5, 6 A. M., lat. 41 30, lon. 63 34, passed steamship City of Boston, bound E.

Ship Melita, (of Glasgow,) Cameron, Manila Sept. 24, with hemp, sugar, &c., to order. Experienced very bad weather in the China Sea, and strong winds from W. to N. W. from Cape Hatteras; in the Straits of Sunda light variable winds and calms; cleared the Straits Nov. 7; Cape of Good Hope Dec. 13; went into St. Helena Dec. 24, and sailed next day; crossed the equator Jan. 6. Nov. 20, lat. 21 S., lon. 74 E., spoke Br. bark Eliza Thornton, from Singapore for London. Nov. 25, lat. 24 S., lon. 63 E., Fr. ship Leone, from Coringa for Marseilles. 28th, lat. 25, lon. 58, Br. ship Gloucestershire, from Manila for Liverpool. Dec. 2, lat. 27, lon. 50, Br. ship, 3d dist. pendant, No. 298, from Shields for Aden. 13th, lat. 35, lon. 18, Br. ship Melbourne, from Calcutta for Hull. 24th, off St. Helena, Br. ship Themis, from Madras for London; also Br. bark Alice, from Madras for London. Jan. 7, lat. 1 N., lon. 28 W., Br. ship Abdul Mejid, from London for Ceylon.

Ship Living Age, (of Bucksport, Me.,) McClare, London 80 ds., with mdse. to R. P. Buck & Co. Has had very rough weather; lost and split sails.

Bark Conquest, (of Boston,) Howes, Messina 56 ds., with fruit, &c., to James Robinson. Has had heavy westerly winds and extreme cold weather on the coast. 6th inst., while lying at anchor off Sandy Hook, was run into by Br. ship City of Liverpool, bound out and in tow of steamtug John Fuller, carrying away jibboom, foretopgallant and royalmast, maintopsail-yard, starboard cathead, and did other damage.

Bark Mary Roe, (Br.,) Sitman, Cape Canso 14 ds., with fish to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Has had very rough weather; lost part of deck-load, galley, &c., stove bulwarks, lost and split sails and carried away foretopgallantmast.

Bark Alida, (Brem.,) Sammann, Macao Aug. 26, with teas, &c., to order. Passed Angier Nov. 2. Has experienced very cold and tempestuous weather on the coast.

Brig Florence, (of Walton, N. S.,) Atkins, Demerara 26 ds., with molasses, &c., to G. F. Peniston & Co. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy W. and N. W. gales; lost sails, &c.; some of the crew are frost-bitten.

Brig James Baker, Thompson, St. Mark's 16 ds., with mdse to J. L. Smallwood. Has had heavy weather. 7th, 2 A. M., while coming in Sandy Hook, without a pilot, went ashore on Romer Shoal, and beat over it, and while doing so was badly tore by the wreck of the steamer Mary A. Boardman. Was towed to the city by Capt. Fred. Anthony, of steamtug Pluto.

Brig S. Thurston, Clark, Cardenas 15 ds., with molasses to B. P. Sherman. Passed bark Martin W. Brett, from New-York, bound in.

Brig Nellie Antrim, Wallace, Nuevitas 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Peck & Church.

Schr. John S. Lee, Jordan, Mobile 21 ds., with mdse. to I. B. Gager.

SAILED—Steamers Java, Tarifa, Morro Castle and Saratoga.

WIND—At sunset, E. N. E., with snow.

Miscellaneous.

Sandy Hook, Feb. 7, 7:30 A. M.—There is an unknown brig ashore on Romer Shoal.

Sandy Hook, 12:15 P. M.—The brig before reported ashore on the Romer Shoal, has got off, and is going up.

The steamer Louisa Moore, from New-York for wilmington, N. C., before reported intending to make St. Thomas, was again spoken Jan. 25, in lat. 27 28, lon. 74 15, making for Nassau.

Boston, Feb. 7, 8 A. M.—There is an unknown brig ashore on Lovell's Island.

Spoken, &c.

Charlotte Clarke—Br. bark, standing S., Jan. 8, lat. 2, lon. 29.

Mary Langdon—schr., of Rockland, from Georgetown for New-York, Feb. 2, lat. 37 44, lon. 74 11.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Feb. 7—Arr. barks John Gilpin, from Table Bay, and Cephas Starrett, from Philadelphia.

Also arr. brig Rapid, Daquette, Cardenas; schr. John Farnum, Doane, Manzanilla; steamer Nereus, New-York; barks A. C. Small, Cienfuegos; Edward Everett, Baltimore; brigs Model, Sagua; John Aviles, Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7—Cld. brig Chattanooga, Fry, for St. John, P. R.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 5—The steamer W. P. Clyde, from Wilmington, and the steamer Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern, N. C., bound to New-York, came in the harbor to-day, on account of the northerly weather outside preventing their going up the beach. The following vessels sailed from here yesterday and to-day: Schrs. Whitney Long, coal. New-London; Imogo, New-York; S. W. Simmons, do.; J. H. Hecht, do.; Emma Prindall, do.; Henry Kirk, do.; S. H. Sharp and Clara, for New-Orleans.

In port—Bark Eliza Raymond, for New-York; brig Leonard Myers, for Baltimore; schrs. Mary Evans, for New-York; Convoy and Clara Bell.

The bark Waredale, from Porto Rico for Baltimore, with sugar, has been fined $500 in Baltimore, for having no manifest when boarded by Revenue officers.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 5—Arr. schrs. R. W. Godfrey, (3-masted,) Godfrey, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; Isabel Blake, Newcomb, and Sidney Tyler, Steelman, Philadelphia, for do.; Annie Eldridge, Holmes, New-York, for do.

Sailed—Schrs. Amelia (Br.) and Electric Flash.

6th—No arrivals.

Sailed—Bark Cephas Starrett, brig Model, schrs. Mary A. Reich, White Sea, Nellie Brown, Mary B. Dyer, Bay State, Wm. Butman, Isabel Blake and Sidney C. Tyler.

8 A. M.—Wind W., blowing fresh.

In port—Brigs Valencia and Catherine Rodgers; schrs. Pioneer, (Br.,) R. H. Perkins, Emma M. Wright, Geo. L. Green, Emma A. Higgins, Gertrude, Sarah Buck, W. Franklin, Francis, Ella F. Crowell, R. W. Godfrey and Annie Eldridge.

Feb. 7—Arr. U. S. steamer Mackinaw, Portsmouth, for Fortress Monroe and proceeded.

PORTLAND, Feb. 7—Cld. Delmont Lock, Cochrane, Ponce, P. R.; schr. Mary Willey, Spenny, Boston.

Foreign Ports.

St. John, N. B.—Cld. Feb. 7, schr. Mary D. Haskell, for Philadelphia.

At Demerara, Jan. 12, schr. Mary Patten, of Bangor, for —— for orders same day; brig Clara, White, for Trinidad, Cuba, in 2 ds.; schr. Ibex, Graham, arr. 8th.

At Cardenas, Jan. 22, bark John Carver and schr. Dacotah, ldg. for New-York.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 163, Feb. 7, 1866.
76, 50, 15, 19, 55, 11, 61, 49, 22, 9, 31, 71.
KENTUCKY—Class Q, Feb. 7, 1866.
21, 34, 53, 8, 1, 10, 58, 71, 75, 20, 13, 41.
SHELBY—Extra Class No. 63, Feb. 7, 1866.
33, 77, 15, 17, 73, 4, 66, 78, 69, 46, 7, 20.
SHELBY—Class No. 64, Feb. 7, 1866.
6, 54, 68, 63, 66, 33, 2, 32, 18, 26, 43, 29.
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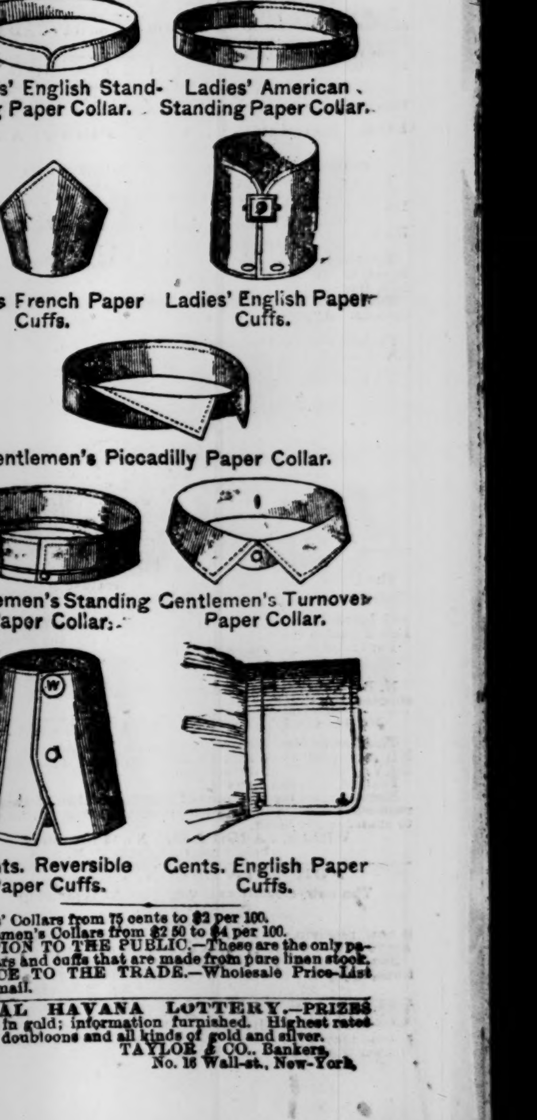

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